

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN CLASH NEAR HARBIN

GERMANS ARE WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM NEUTRAL ZONE

Berlin Declares They Are No Longer Needed In Ruhr Basin

RELIEVES CRISIS

Teuton Militarists Said To Be Organising New Revolution

JAPANESE POLICY

Tokio Does Not Object To Occupation Of Prussian Towns.

(Reuter's Service)
Berlin, April 12.—It is semi-officially announced that the withdrawal of all German troops, which are no longer needed in the Ruhr region, has already begun.
London, April 12.—In the House of Commons today replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that a difference which the Government greatly deplored had arisen between the British and French Governments, but the exchange of notes between London and Paris justified the belief that both Governments recognised more than ever the necessity of maintaining an intimate and cordial agreement in the settlement of the great questions now confronting them in Germany and elsewhere.
The approaching conference of the heads of Allied Governments would no doubt serve to confirm and consolidate the complete understanding between two Governments. Therefore a discussion was not desirable. Mr. Bonar Law added that there was no truth whatever in the statement made by certain sections of the press that there had been any difference of opinion in the British Cabinet on this subject.
NEW REBEL MOVEMENT STARTED IN POMERANIA
Berlin, April 11.—According to Die Freiheit, in spite of the issue of warrants for their arrest, General von Luetwitz and Colonel Bischoff are at present in the Stralsund district (Pomerania) organising a fresh counter-revolutionary movement.
The Prussian Government have been informed of the fact by the Governor of Stralsund and have promised immediately to intervene, but so far nothing has been done.
London, April 11.—The British Government replying to the French Government's note, reaffirms its determination to enforce execution of the treaty with regard to disarmament, reparations, coal supplies, etc., in collaboration with their Allies. The British note points out that the present disagreement with France does not concern the execution of the treaty but the situation concerning the request of Germany to be allowed to send troops to the neutral zone to restore order.
It is well-known, the note states, that the view of the British, which was shared by the other Allies, was that the request should be granted, subject to guarantee that neutrality should be restored after the time limit had expired. The British were prepared to enforce these guarantees. The French, however, contended that the Allied troops should advance and occupy German towns as a condition of the allowance that German troops should enter the neutral zone.
FRENCH NOTE JUSTIFIED ACTING INDEPENDENTLY
The other Allies were unanimously opposed to this and the French then decided to act independently. It is understood, the note proceeds, that the French reply justifies acting independently while stating that it does not contemplate any case in which it will not obtain the consent of the Allies before action. The British believe that the strength of the success of every alliance depends on unanimity of action. Inasmuch as the possibility of independent action appears still to be contemplated
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Zinovieff Shows How Soviet Can Evade Any Anti-Agitation Pledge

Third Internationale, Distinct Organisation, Will Never Halt Propaganda, Says Firebrand Of Revolution—Foreign Communist Delegates Polished Before Being Sent Back Home

With today's installment of the series of articles on Russia and Bolshevism by Mr. Lincoln Eyre, Paris correspondent of the New York World, The China Press sets forth fully the views of the Russian triumvirate that speaks for the Bolsheviks—Lenin, Trotsky and Zinovieff. The China Press will publish tomorrow morning an extended article giving the results of Mr. Eyre's independent investigation of Russia's condition, made impartially. In this article Mr. Eyre presents facts showing the growth of a capitalistic class, which with all their theories, the Communists are unable to check. He also gives the reasons for the dilemma that now faces Communism in its anxiety to open up trade with outside "capitalistic" nations and the dire need of Russia for immediate commercial intercourse with America. In his article to be published Friday morning Mr. Eyre also delves deeply into the workings of Russian Communism. These articles first appeared in the New York World.
BY LINCOLN EYRE
RIGA (by courier via Berlin), February 24.—Bolshevik propaganda abroad, though still as active and insidious as it has ever been, has undergone a radical change of late. That conclusion was arrived at by a close study of the subject, which I pursued in Moscow and Petrograd, reinforced by an interview with G. S. Zinovieff, ruler of the latter city, also President of the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale and firebrand of the revolution.
The Russian Communist Party, which is the Bolshevik's official political title, no longer exports agitators chosen from among members to kindle the flames of revolt in foreign lands. They are too wise for that antiquated process nowadays. What they do in these scientific times is to import from the country of his birth the crudely fashioned product of his own domestic Bolshevism, subject him to certain finishing processes (including perhaps a gold lining) and ship him back home again complete in every detail, smooth running and inflammable. That is one of the reasons why the Soviet Government is prepared to promise and to keep its promise to refrain from sending forth agents charged with spreading the gospel of capitalistic annihilation.
The Soviet representatives of Russian nationality are strictly enjoined to avoid propagandist activities. It may safely be assumed that were the Moscow dictatorship to be recognised by the powers and accorded diplomatic privileges, its embassies and legations would conform with entire honesty to all the niceties of international etiquette. I asked one of the high officials of the Soviet Foreign Office if its Ambassador would be prepared to don diplomatic gold lace, and to go to court like other diplomats in the monarchical capitals. "Why not, if it were necessary for the furtherance of our interests," was the reply, to which was added, however, the smiling remark that on the other hand Chicherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, would not hesitate to receive the Moscow diplomatic corps in a sweater if he saw fit.
Welcomes Berkman And Goldman
Another reason for the Soviet's willingness to quit propagandising abroad is that it has already turned over to the Third Internationale all business of that kind. For the benefit of the layman it may be explained that the Third Internationale is the Third International Organisation of Socialists established since Karl Marx formulated his doctrine of scientific Socialism. It was called into being at Moscow in March, 1919, following the failure of the so-called official Socialist groups assembled at Berne in the Second Internationale to subscribe to Bolshevism. The Second Internationale still exists, but is denounced by the Bolshevik as "yellow" and a traitor to the Marxian principles. Now, the Third Internationale has no official connection with the Soviet Government. It is supposed to be a separate institution. Yet all its leaders hold office under the Soviets, and its funds, which are considerable, must be derived from Soviet sources. Nevertheless it is technically, indeed legally, non-governmental, wherefore the Moscow Cabinet is justified in pledging itself to leave propaganda to "friendly" foreign states alone.
The moving spirit of the Third Internationale is Zinovieff, who, with Lenin and Trotsky, forms the triumvirate on which Bolshevism today rests, although he is by no means as big a man as the other two. Zinovieff is not a member of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries (the Cabinet), but merely of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, from which the former body derives its powers, and which itself is subordinate to the supreme executive legislative-judicial organ, the All-Russian Convention of Soviets. Thus while the role allotted to him on the administrative stage is really as prominent as that of any of his fellows, short of Lenin and Trotsky, Zinovieff can legitimately claim to be without voice in the actual administration of the Soviet Republic.
I saw him in Moscow shortly after the arrival in Russia of the Anarchists expelled from the United States. He was one of the principal hosts to that much advertised company and as such revealed much of the finesse that makes the agitational performances so effective, for—to digress a moment—their visitors from America were by no means a source of unmitigated satisfaction to the Bolsheviks. The latter were considerably worried lest Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, the rest should prove anti-Soviets, as have a considerable proportion of the Russian Anarchists (who feel that there is too much law and order, and not enough real Anarchy in Russia), so, under Zinovieff's supervision, an imposing Reception Committee undertook to welcome "the Americans" and bring them into the Soviet fold before they had time to set themselves up in opposition to the Communist Party.
Brass Bands For U.S. Exiles
Arriving at the Russian frontier from Finland, the 200-odd exiles were greeted by a military guard of honor worthy of the Tsar's ceremonial appearances, with brass bands, speeches and ribbons. They were fed and housed in royal style and afforded every opportunity of realizing the friendliness of Communist efficiency and the idealism of the Soviet Government—as well as its omnipotent strength. At Petrograd the streets were bedegged in the visitors' honor, and Smolny Institute, Petrograd's City Hall, was very much on fete. As
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STUDENTS ON STRIKE TODAY AFTER PEKING IGNORES NOTE

No Response Is Received From Government Up To Last Night

MEET AT 2 P.M.

Merchants And Laborers Ate Non-Committal As To Attitude

Students in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow will strike this morning because the Peking Government has failed to reply to the students' ultimatum sent last Saturday night demanding publication and repudiation of secret treaties with Japan and suspension of direct negotiation with Tokio on the Shantung question. Tsinan, Hankow and Wuchang students are expected to join the strike today and by tomorrow it is expected that 3,000,000 students in 14 provinces of China will walk out in protest against Peking's dealings with Japan.
The situation is admitted to be serious in Shanghai although merchants' organizations and trade unions have not yet decided to join forces with the students. The trade unions have been requested to walk out by the students but their leaders were uncommittal last night.
A mass meeting will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Immediately after the meeting a parade will be held throughout the Chinese city. Twenty thousand students are expected to attend.
TIME LIMIT IS UP SAYS STUDENT UNION
The strike is called by the National Students Union legislative council, which has its headquarters in the French Concession, and is to last three weeks during which lectures and demonstrations are to be held.
No parades or demonstrations will be encouraged in the foreign settlements and every precaution will be taken against inconveniencing foreign residents, according to the student leaders.
The following notice for the strike was sent out to the Student Unions throughout the country and to the various newspapers last night:
"The four days' ultimatum which we sent to Peking has now expired and we have received no reply from the Peking Government giving us assurance that it is their wish to work in accordance with the true wishes of the people. This silence on the part of the Peking Government has verified our belief that they are not working in the best interests of our country and are, therefore, traitors of the Republic."
STRIKE PLANS WILL BE BEGUN TODAY
"We, therefore, solemnly declare that we will begin our strike plans on the morning of the 14th (this morning) in accordance with the decision of our Legislative Council."
"We strike because we wish to decide this question once and for all. The Chinese people are not yet dead. Justice and righteousness still live. Treacherous governments should not be allowed to exist. None will tolerate such. For the honor of our Republic and for the liberty of the Chinese people, we call upon you to join us in this noble fight."



SHANGHAI PARLEY PLANNED, ASSERTS SOUTHERN TUCHUN

Departure Of Officials From Canton Subject Of Speech Of Mu Yung-hsin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Canton, April 12.—The Canton Times states that Tsuchun Mu Yung-hsin of Kwantung yesterday entertained about two hundred Members of the Canton Parliament. In the course of a speech the Tsuchun said: "What I wish to speak of today is the cause of the present political situation and the attitude of the Executive towards Parliament. It is highly regrettable that Yunnan army affairs should have caused the sudden departure of the Speakers and the Ministers with the funds entrusted to them. I understand that they asked you to meet and hold a session in Shanghai. Shanghai is not within the territory concerned in the constitutional movement. You know that the Tsuchun of Kiangsu proposed five articles as the basis for peace negotiations. As soon as the above party left Canton they announced that this was due to the Military Government. How can the Military Government be responsible for what was proposed by other parties? They who by their action caused unrest amongst the people more than once are the men to be blamed. Parliament is to be respected. You and we, who have passed through so many political crises together have a common sympathy. It is our duty to help you. It is your duty as well as ours to support the Military Government. This is my sincere wish."
Acting-Speaker Sun, replying, said: "It is indeed highly regrettable that certain adherents of the constitutional movement have left abruptly, carrying away funds, documents and seals. Let me say to the Executive that, whatever be the difficulty, we shall not be tempted by nor surrender to the North. Let us help each other and do our best to realize our high aim."

Netherlands Seeks Uniform Laws For Dutch East Indies

Discrimination Against Chinese Denied—Income Tax Laws Are Altered

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, April 11.—Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the statement appearing in the Chinese press that in the Netherlands East Indies there is one law for the Caucasians and another for the Chinese is a misinterpretation of the facts. Practically since they took over the Islands, the Dutch have adopted the plan of governing each race through its own rulers. For example, the Japanese have been governed by their own princes or regents, Chinese have been governed by Chinese, and Arabs governed by Arabs. In this way due regard was paid to the different customs of each people. That system has outlived its usefulness, and the Dutch are introducing uniform laws.
Such changes cannot of course be carried out suddenly. Not only are the Dutch officials alive to the wisdom of having uniform laws, but the Netherlands Government is likewise sympathetically progressive and the necessary changes are being carried out with due regard to local circumstances.
Some of the disabilities under which the Chinese were formerly placed have been removed, while others are being removed. Chinese are permitted to travel freely without passports, they are not confined to their own residential quarters, and the income tax, about which complaint has been made, has just been made uniform in its application. With respect to the last mentioned subject, the Chinese did have to pay income tax on a less income than foreigners because it was contended that their standard of living being lower, they could afford to do so. That anomaly has now been removed and a uniform
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LEAGUE BOARD GIVES APPROVAL TO FOUR REPORTS

Repatriation Of Captives In Siberia And Minorities In Turkey Taken Up

(Reuter's Service)
London, April 11.—The Executive Committee of the League of Nations met in Paris today and adopted four reports submitted to it.
The first of these, presented by the Belgian Ambassador, related to the protection of minorities in Turkey. The Committee decided to express to the Supreme Council its approval of the desiderata recommended and to inform the Council that it was disposed to enter into a compact with it with regard to the measures to be taken to guarantee the clauses designed for the protection of these minorities. Count Bonin Longari submitted a report on the subject of the repatriation of prisoners still in Siberia, the number of whom was estimated at between 120,000 and 200,000. The Committee adopted a resolution whereby Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated explorer, will be entrusted with the task of investigating the manner in which the necessary credits may be secured. Meanwhile medical stores are being despatched to combat the mortality amongst the prisoners.
The report of the Spanish Ambassador relative to the elections in the Free State of Danzig for the formation of a Constitutional Assembly was also presented. It was decided to advise the High Commissioner that the election may be held. This, however, does not make a precedent as regards future elections.
Lord Robert Cecil's report on the protection and maintenance of the future State of Armenia showed that, as the League of Nations did not have the necessary financial and military resources, in his opinion the Supreme Council should decide how temporary financial arrangements might be secured. The general opinion of the Committee was that it would not be difficult when this point was decided to find a mandatory power.

PEKING FORCE DRIVES BACK NIPPONESE AFTER ATTACK

Czech Troops Answer Rifle Fire From Armored Cars

MANY CASUALTIES

American Headquarters Shelled—More Trouble Is Looked For

BATTLE 3 HOURS

Reinforcements Sent To Scene—Japs Guard Rail Stations

BY NATHANIEL PEPPER (Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)
Peking, April 12.—A serious clash has taken place in Kharlar near Harbin between Chinese and Japanese troops. The Chinese have succeeded in driving back the Japanese. The latter fired on the Czechoslovaks causing a number of casualties and also fired on the American Mission Headquarters. No casualties however are reported in the latter place.
The Japanese are rushing reinforcements to the scene of the trouble. More trouble is certain and the Japanese are likely to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway.
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, April 12.—Japanese railway operatives have been installed at different points between Changchun and Harbin ostensibly owing to the recent collision with the workers on the railway, while Japanese guards have been placed on all the stations. A Japanese echelon arrived at Harbin last night from Changchun.
The Russian workers at Kharlar and Buchan have petitioned General Pao Kwei-ching for the release of the workers' leaders, who were recently arrested, contending that the arrests constituted a breach of Russian and Chinese sovereignty.
JAPANESE AND CZECH EXCHANGE RIFLE FIRE
The tunnel at Pogranitchmaya has been repaired and the trains, carrying the Czech troops, are proceeding to Vladivostok.
Reuter learns that the Czechs last night protested against the arrest of the Russian workmen at Kharlar as they fear that this will lead to a strike and so delay the evacuation. A Japanese guard was placing Russian prisoners in a van for removal to headquarters when three bombs were thrown amongst the Japanese soldiers. The Japanese replied with rifle fire whereupon the Czechs opened fire from armored cars with machine guns. The fighting lasted three hours. The Czechs lost one killed and four wounded, the Chinese one killed and three wounded and one of the Russian prisoners was killed and another wounded. The Japanese casualties are not known. The Chinese still hold Kharlar. Chinese reinforcements are expected shortly.
Peking, April 12.—Telegrams received in Peking state that Altan Semenov and General Vozitkovsky have buried the hatchet and are endeavoring to recreate an Anti-Bolshevik front. It is believed that Semenov proposes to use the Chinese Eastern Railway to transport the combined forces of himself and Vozitkovsky to Vladivostok where he will suggest the establishment of a neutral State. General Vozitkovsky commands the remnants of Kolchak's army at Chita.
CHINESE EMBROILED TRYING TO STOP FIGHT
Peking, April 12.—According to telegrams received in Peking with regard to the fighting between the Czechs and the Japanese, the Chinese endeavored to quell the fighting and became themselves embroiled.
General Pao Kwei-ching, Tsuchun of Heilungkiang has repeatedly urged the Peking Government to protest to the Tokio Government against the violation of neutrality on the part of Nipponese forces in his province. Part of the Chinese Eastern Railway has already been
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PEKING FORCE DRIVES BACK NIPPONESE AFTER ATTACK

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Two Soviet soldiers lying sick in a Harbin hospital are reported to have been seized by Japanese and shot, while several Czechs were drowned after being thrown into the Amur by Japanese soldiers. China's hands, however, are tied in this matter as a result of the prolongation of the military pact, which virtually recognises the freedom of troops from Japan in the Northwestern provinces. Japan means to take full advantage of the secret treaty and is determined to fight the Bolsheviks on Chinese soil, if necessary, according to Chinese officials.

VLADIVOSTOK GETS SIX DEMANDS FROM JAPAN

Tokio, April 6.—Six demands, which meant in effect that the Japanese expedition in Siberia was to be given a free hand in that region, were addressed to the Provisional Government of Vladivostok by the commander of the Japanese expedition last week.

These demands were in the form of an ultimatum. The time limit for compliance was set at 9 o'clock the morning of April 4. If a favorable reply was not forthcoming by that time, the commander of the Japanese threatened to take "the necessary steps" to compel compliance.

The latest reports indicate that the "necessary steps" were taken promptly upon the expiration of the time set. The censorship is evidently at work, and no messages are coming through except under Japanese supervision. All reports, however, indicate a serious situation at Vladivostok.

The ultimatum comes on the heels of the clash at Nikolaisk between Japanese troops and Bolsheviks, in which the Japanese suffered heavy losses.

RIGOROUS CENSORSHIP PROPOSED BY TOKIO

The six demands are as follows: 1.—That the camp provisions, transportation, communications, and all other matters connected with the Japanese forces shall not be interfered with.

2.—That all agreements concluded between the Japanese Government and the Russian officials, whether made independently or upon agreement with the Allied powers or Allied armies, shall be strictly observed.

3.—That those who support the military operations of the Japanese army shall not be arrested or restrained without consent of the Japanese command.

4.—That actions of the various groups of secret societies, harmful to Japanese troops or to Manchuria and Korea, shall be prohibited.

5.—That articles or statements appearing in various publications and public acts which threaten the Japanese Empire or the existence of her soldiers shall be suppressed.

6.—That no interference shall be offered the Japanese army in the discharge of its duties of protecting the lives, property, and rights of Japanese and Koreans.

The fulfillment of the foregoing demands, according to the Russians would be tantamount to the Japanese handing over to the Japanese their sovereign rights.

Netherlands Seeks Uniform Laws For Dutch East Indies

(Continued from Page 1) Income tax has been inaugurated although it operates somewhat harshly on the other races in the islands. Reference has been made to the Chinese request for the revision of the Sino-Dutch Convention. It may be pointed out, however, that the Convention in question is similar to those with other nations granting them the privileges of consular representation in the Netherlands East Indies.

Chinese Engineers At Hongkong Hotel Join Strikers' Ranks

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Hongkong, April 11.—The Chinese engineers, working the dynamo operating the lights and lifts at the Hongkong Hotel have struck. They have been replaced by Europeans. The fitters employed by the Peak Tramways Company have struck but the Peak tramway service is running as usual. The joiners and carpenters at the shipyard have joined the fitters in striking. There is no settlement in sight.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Tuh Eu-li is a suffragette and knows all about women's rights and everything.

Vung Tsok-yong is only a waiter and never had much to do with politics. In fact, he's an old-fashioned sort of chap that thinks the woman's place is in the home and that whatever befalls her she should submit to without protest.

That is, he did think so until yesterday. Now he's sadder but wiser.

Vung was half out of change and wanted a jolt of samshu. He saw the charming suffragette scurrying down an alleyway off North Soochow Road, a brilliant pearl ornament worth about \$100 lashing and sparkling in her hair.

"Um, samshu and yenshe both," muttered he who deals 'em off his arm.

Whereupon he possessed himself of the ornament with a stern oblation that the lady in the case kept silent.

She did—for a minute. But in those sixty seconds she was too busy to be otherwise than silent.

Leaping nimbly upon the astounded biscuit-shooter she clutched a handful of his hair, gouged at his eyes, knocked the ornament out of his hand—and then found time to call a policeman.

The Mixed Court thinks Vung will have sufficiently recovered from the shock to stand trial next week.

SEVEN ROBBERS GO TO ARSENAL

Court Disposes Of Case Of Outlaws Who Terrorised Hongkew District

Seven members of a band of armed robbers which has been operating in the Hongkew District were ordered sent to the Chinese Arsenal authorities yesterday when their case was passed on by Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate John. Another member of the band was sentenced to three years imprisonment and expulsion, one woman was sentenced to three years and expulsion, another was sentenced to one year and expulsion and a third was released.

The trial of the robber band was the result of what practically amounted to a reign of terror in the Hongkew District for several weeks. The robbers were armed, bold and unscrupulous. They made life dangerous for all the residents of the District and many complaints were made.

Determined to stop the operations of the outlaws the police put several men on the case and it was but a short time until the men and their women companions were rounded up. The case was before the court for two days before a decision was handed down.

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GERMANS ARE WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM NEUTRAL ZONE

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The situation remains to be cleared up.

Pending the establishment of a clear understanding on the subject, the British Ambassador at Paris will not attend the meetings of the Conference for concerting measures with regard to Germany as such Conferences are nugatory so long as one Ally is acting independently of the rest.

London, April 10.—There is considerable comment in England on the employment by France of black troops in Frankfort. Telegrams received from Paris state that practically all French African regiments at Frankfort are being replaced by French troops.

It is explained that African troops were only employed because they were nearest and swift action was imperative.

**ARMIES THREATEN TO
CUT OFF FOOD SUPPLY**

London, April 10.—The Times Frankfort correspondent states that the Frankfort newspapers are resuming publication under severe penalties if they attack the occupation. The French are demanding billets for 200 officers and their families which seems to imply a lengthy stay.

Paris, April 10.—The Temps learns that the French Government has not yet received the note from Italy regarding the French occupation of German towns.

The paper expressed satisfaction at the result of a conversation at Tokio in which the Japanese Government stated that they had no objection to the occupation.

The American Ambassador informed Mr. Miller and today that the American Government considers that France must have had serious reasons for the occupation and asks to be informed of them.

Berlin, April 10.—The Government order to disband the Civic guards who total 2,000,000 men is encountering resistance in many districts. A deputation representing 2,000,000 farmers of Lower Lusatia called on the Minister of the Interior and declared that they refused to surrender their arms unless the workers were disarmed, and they threatened to cut off the food supply of the towns.

According to the Lokalanzeiger, local guards will be formed in place of the Civic guards and will be armed with revolvers and truncheons.

British Ministers Off For San Remo Allied Conference

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 10.—The British Ministers who are proceeding to San Remo to take part in the Allied Conference there, are going overland with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George who sailed today in the P. and O. liner Delta.

London, April 10.—The Sunday Times states that before Mr. Lloyd George's departure for San Remo the Cabinet hurriedly met and drafted the reply to the French note. The reply is described as less "harsh" in tone than the first note.

(The note referred to is that telegraphed by Reuter on April 11).

Marie Tempest

Before a big house at the Lyceum Theatre last night Graham Browne, Marie Tempest's leading man, again delighted with his interpretation of the man-about-town M.P. Ably supported by the other members of the cast Mr. Browne scored heavily with his excellent lines and his clever acting.

"The Duke of Killiecrankie," last night's offering, made more friends for the Marie Tempest Company and tonight a big house will greet "Consin Kate," the bill for tonight and tomorrow night only. Friday and Saturday nights, the Tempest Company will present "Mrs. Dot."

POLICE OFFICIAL INDICTED IN N.Y. GRAFT INQUIRY

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ed dance-halls and other resorts where he declared that he found liquor being freely sold and other illegal acts being committed.

The proprietors of certain resorts have also been indicted. All the indictments were obtained by District Attorney Smith against whom Inspector Henry recently preferred sensational charges in which he stated that Attorney Smith was personally interested in gambling and other unlawful resorts.

In connection with the investigation of alleged police graft in New York, the New York American of March 5 says:

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith last night declared that the old "system" devised by some members of the police force to protect vice, is again at work.

Mr. Smith said that the investigation following the arrest of Detective John J. Gunion, of Inspector Dominick Henry's staff, does not show that a conspiracy is widespread in the Police Department. He said that it is confined to three inspection districts.

Mr. Smith said that information was received by him yesterday indicating that at least 500 "disorderly flats" are being protected by certain police officials, and that the graft collected each month from them runs into many thousands of dollars. Some of them are reported to be paying a monthly tribute of \$500 for immunity from police interference, Mr. Smith said.

THREE WOMEN SOUGHT
Mr. Smith said his detectives were trying to locate three women who are important witnesses.

The women are believed to have been spirited away and kept outside the jurisdiction of the New York courts. An important witness is expected from Boston today.

Mrs. Rebecca Molyado, twenty-five, who has been in court in connection with vice cases, and who

brought about the arrest of Gunion, yesterday explained what she alleges are the present day methods of certain police officials. She said:

"A girl who wants to conduct a flat must stand for an arrest every two months. When she is arrested she is required to engage a certain lawyer, who is now in reality the big collector from the girls. The fee is never less than \$500. If the girl is known to police as a 'regular fellow' she may be trusted as to the payment of this money until after her case is disposed of and she is dismissed by the Magistrate. If she is not known she must put up her bankbook as security, which is held until after her discharge, when the lawyer himself accompanies her to the bank."

"To make sure that the girls who are paying tribute are not molested by other detectives, it frequently happens that the girl is followed within twenty feet by the detective she is paying for protection."

SEEK "HIGHER UPS"

"Gunion has declared that his arrest is a 'frame-up.' That is ridiculous. I know he wears size 16 collars, for I bought many silk shirts for him. I know he wears No. 9 shoes, for I bought him a number of pairs."

Kitty Daly, alias Kitty Smith, and Jennie Corello, alias "Ginny" Jennie, two young women arrested late Wednesday night by Assistant District Attorney Smith, were each held in \$5,000 bail yesterday by Judge Malone in Special Sessions as material witnesses.

Mr. Smith told the court that Jennie Corello was present in an apartment when a man was robbed and that she saw Detective Gunion drive the man away with a pistol. He said he needed her in the prosecution of Gunion. Pointing to Kitty Daly the Assistant District Attorney said:

"I need her testimony not only in the case I am preparing against Gunion, but against a man higher up in the Police Department, to whom she gave a \$5,000 automobile. She is worth at least \$75,000 and has long been protected by the police."

FEW POLICE INVOLVED
District Attorney Swann said last night:

"The arrest of Gunion should not reflect on the police force generally, but is individual to Gunion and very few others. It is a grave injustice to thousands of excellent men in the Police Department to suggest that any but a very few are involved in the charges made by these women, and they are men of no importance to the force."

"I think the department as a whole is doing excellent work. When the police are criticised for not apprehending persons for the many crimes in this city, we should consider that desperate crimes are being committed all over the world since the war. Crime waves are reported in all the great countries of the world and are of great boldness and audacity."

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West Indies Visit Planned By Prince

(Reuter's Service)

Ottawa, April 10.—The Prince of Wales in a message to the Canadian press states that he will return to England from Australia via Panama in order to visit the West Indies. His Royal Highness regrets that he is not able to carry out his intention of visiting Canada on his return journey, but he adds that he means to come to Canada on the first opportunity.

Rome-Tokio Flyers Arrive At Bagdad

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 9.—A telegram from Bagdad states that Captain Gordeco and Lieutenant Grazi have arrived at Bagdad from Aleppo on their flight from Rome to Tokio.

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Shanghai General Chamber Holds Its Annual Meeting

Survey Of Shipping And Trade Conditions Is Presented And New Committee Elected

A general survey of shipping and trade conditions in Shanghai with special reference to questions relating to Customs was presented yesterday at the annual meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce in the address of the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Richards. A new Committee of members to serve for the coming year was elected at the meeting.

The motion for the election of the new Committee was put by Mr. Garin L. Campbell, seconded by Mr. C. W. Desvieux, and was passed unanimously. The Committee for 1920 is composed of Messrs. L. Bridou, H. E. Campbell, J. McE. Dargle, C. G. S. Mackay, M. Nodair and E. C. Richards, all re-elected, and Messrs. B. D. T. Belth, Harold Dollar, E. F. Mackay and G. H. Stitt, elected new members.

On motion of the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Richards, seconded by Mr. A. Brooke Smith, the general report of last year's Committee and the statement of accounts were approved by the meeting. The text of the Committee's report, read by Mr. Richards, is as follows:

The report for the year ending December 31, 1919, has been in our hands for some time and I will refer to some of the principal matters which have been brought before the Committee.

THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES approached your Committee for their views regarding the proposed re-building of the Customs Jetty and your Committee were unanimous in opinion that the extension of the existing shed for the examination of passengers' baggage was most necessary, the present accommodation being inadequate for the large number of passengers arriving at this port, and it is hoped that when the Customs Jetty is being re-built some provision will be made for the convenience of those wishing to meet their friends on the arrival or departure of the tender instead of as at present being obliged to stand out in the open in all kinds of weather.

In view of the Customs property at Yangtszepoo adjoining Lay Road about 2½ miles down the river being developed your Committee further recommended that in order to meet the future development of the passenger traffic of the large steamers which anchor at Wosung, a wharf with a frontage sufficient to accommodate at least two tenders together with adequate and up-to-date accommodation for landing and embarking passengers and for the examination of baggage should be constructed there, when the extension of the Customs Jetty has become too congested.

It must not be overlooked that in addition to the passengers who are arriving and leaving from this port there are a large number of through passengers who also come to Shanghai for the day and with the return to more normal conditions of shipping the passenger traffic will rapidly increase.

LAUNCH TRAFFIC Your Committee also drew the attention of the Customs authorities to the present very congested state of the jetties at the Bund and recommended that steps should be taken to improve the landing accommodation, launches lying frequently two or three deep causing risk of accident to passengers.

This matter is receiving the attention of the authorities.

CUSTOMS HOUSE With reference to the proposed re-building of the Customs house your Committee were of opinion that on account of the increased shipping which is taking place in the lower section of the harbor, a Customs examination station should be opened forthwith at the customs property at Lay Road, and it was pointed out that this additional station would not only relieve the congestion at the Customs Jetty but would greatly facilitate the handling of cargo.

Your Committee considered that when the proposed station had been working for sometime they would be in a better position to express an opinion on the question of re-building the Customs house.

ARRIVAL OF CARGO The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, for the great assistance he has given to merchants by enabling them to pass their cargo through the Customs prior to the receipt of the documents relating to it, which were frequently late in arriving on account of the regular mail service not having yet been resumed since the war. This concession was however withdrawn in October last when it was expected that the mails would have arrived with more

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regularity. Importers are therefore experiencing a certain amount of difficulty through the continued late arrival of their documents.

PORT DEVELOPMENT During the year there has been a good deal of activity on the part of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the investigation as to the development of the harbor which was recommended in the 1918 special report has been actually commenced.

The cost was estimated at Tael 350,000 and the results are to be submitted to an International Committee of Engineers appointed through the Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board.

The investigation includes all general possibilities, including the various proposals of the 1916 joint report of the Engineer-in-Chief and the consulting engineers, certain alternatives of making a "port de vitesse" on the Hangchow Bay suggested in 1917 by the consulting engineers and various schemes developed locally by the conservancy staff and others. It is intended to make the research so extensive that no serious possibility can be overlooked.

Surveys throughout the whole adjacent areas are in actual progress and several printed reports on general data have already been issued. It is hoped that, by the autumn of 1921 a technical decision as to the best scheme both for keeping the approaches as they are and for a larger draft harbor will have been given by the International Committee of Engineers whereafter ways and means can be gone into.

Undoubtedly the most careful economic study of shipping and trade conditions is necessary before any large scheme can be thought of.

RECLAMATION WORK

The actual work of the Conservancy Board in the river during the last year has consisted in the regular dredging and maintenance of the channel and the beginning of the training works in the Wayside Reach which will mean considerable reclamation on the Pootung side below Pootung Point.

A preliminary project for the regulation of the Soochow Creek was issued early in the year but nothing has been done by the local authorities as to adopting the scheme and some desultory dredging has been done by the neighboring Chinese authorities.

The condition of the Soochow Creek especially from the Garden Bridge to Jessfield is in a most unsatisfactory state, the channel is very limited in width, so much so that boats have to lie a long way off the banks to load or unload, and the congestion at

times is exceedingly great. It must also not be overlooked that with the dredging of the Soochow Creek accommodation could be provided for some of the small craft which will have to be shifted from their present moorings now that the reclamation of the Pootung foreshore has been commenced.

There is no doubt that the dredging of the Soochow Creek should be undertaken by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

SHUT OUT CARGO

The Commissioner of Customs approached the Committee for their assistance in discouraging the present practice of issuing blank shipping orders for export cargo by ocean steamers which was detrimental to the trade of the port. The Committee considered the Customs had a very just cause of complaint by the continual overbooking of cargo space which resulted in large quantities of cargo being shut out.

A notice was issued by the Chamber requesting members to discontinue the practice of issuing blank shipping orders as far as possible.

The Committee however considered it advisable to enquire of the Commissioner of Customs whether some modification could be made in the existing rules regarding the passing of export cargo for shipment by ocean steamer, so that a number could be obtained at the Customs house in advance of the arrival of the steamer. This would enable shippers to have their export cargo passed through the Customs and ready for shipment on the arrival of the steamer, instead of having at present to wait until the steamer has arrived and been entered at the customs house.

Unless a steamer is entered at the customs house before noon it is not possible for shippers to pass their export cargo through the customs until between 10 a.m. and noon the following day with the result that the cargo cannot arrive alongside the ship until after working hours which either necessitates the steamship company having to pay additional expenses for working at night or the cargo taken on board the following day, a delay of 24 hours.

The Commissioner of Customs agrees that such a modification in the existing rules would facilitate the trade of the port but he considers it useless to make any recommendation to Peking unless the proposed godown regulations which have been drawn up by the Customs authorities regarding import cargo ex ocean steamers discharged at the wharves are brought into force.

The proposed godown regulations are still under consideration of the wharf companies and the Commissioner of Customs.

Your Committee however still consider that the question of granting a number to an ocean steamer in advance of her arrival

so that export cargo can be ready for immediate shipment on the arrival of the steamer has nothing whatever to do with the landing and storing of import cargo on the various wharves over which the bulk of the shipping companies have absolutely no control.

This question is still under discussion and I trust the incoming Committee will be successful in obtaining some modification of the existing rules.

PILOTAGE SERVICE

Your Committee approved of the amendments to the Shanghai pilotage service which had been recommended by the Pilot Board for the improvement of the service.

The proposed regulations for the control of foreign pilots on the Lower Yangtze, Wosung to Hankow, which has been amended, has been again submitted to the Consular Body and it is hoped that they will now be brought into force at an early date.

TELEGRAM DELAYS

Your Committee considered it necessary to take up this important question and they have been informed that every effort is being made by the telegraph companies to improve their services.

WHARFAGE DUES

The question of increased wharfage dues which the Shanghai Municipal Council wished to be collected on treasure, silk and tea remains in abeyance.

The correspondence on the subject between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Commissioner of Customs has already appeared in the Municipal Gazette.

The question of increasing the wharfage dues on all cargo will be taken up again by the incoming Council.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE

We have referred in the report to the shortage of dollars in Shanghai on several occasions last

year, which created restrictions which might easily have led to panic and serious disturbance to trade.

Fortunately the representations which we and several other bodies made to the Chinese Government through the Diplomatic Body had the effect of directing the output of the Nanking Mint to Shanghai and the situation towards the end of the year became nearly normal though dollars remained at a considerable premium.

Since then we have given out support to the recommendations of the British Chamber of Commerce that Sycee should be abolished and that a mint should be established in Shanghai open to the public for the exchange of dollars and half dollars, but we have also endorsed the opinion of the foreign exchange bankers that foreign supervision in the proposed mint must be a necessary prelude to the abandonment of Sycee.

RIVER POLICE

Since the closing of the report your Committee have taken up with the Customs authorities the question of improving the present river police which in view of the increased shipping trade of the port is quite inadequate both in men and in the equipment of motor or steam launches and it is hoped that the necessary steps will be taken to improve at the earliest possible date the policing of the river so as to meet the growing requirements of the port.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The membership of the Chamber in 1914, excluding 25 German and 2 Austrian firms was 118 against 95. The chairman referred last year in his speech to the effect the war had on the work of the Chamber, but during the past year the regular meetings of the Committee have been resumed, and the report which

has been issued gives you particulars of the activity of the Chamber.

The Chamber which was formed in 1847 was reconstituted in 1883 and it is most important that this international body representing all national interests and whose duties are to deal with all questions affecting the general trade of the port should receive every support from the business community here. Your Committee trust that the present year will see a large increase in the membership of the Chamber.

Women Home Rulers Arrested In U.S. For Picketing Embassy

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 9.—Several more Irish Women Home Rulers have been arrested for attempting to picket the British Embassy.

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BOMB PLOT IS SUSPECTED IN KOREAN'S CASE

Prisoner Believed To Have Been Manufacturing Hand Grenades

A bomb plot of serious proportions is believed to have been uncovered by the International Settlement police detectives, as a result of the arrest of a Korean who attempted to have a number of hand grenade casings manufactured for him by a brassmith here. The prisoner, who gave his name as Mung Wang Sung, is to be called before the Japanese consular court for trial.

Mung called at a brass shop at 1253 Sing Kee Pang Road last Saturday and exhibited drawings of two designs for shells similar to those used for hand grenades. He paid a deposit of \$5 and ordered the smith to manufacture a dozen brass shells of a circular type. He also planned the construction of seven of a square type, according to the police.

NITRIC ACID BUYER
After his customer had departed the Chinese brassworker took the plans to the police and said he suspected the shells were to be used in the manufacture of bombs. The detectives instructed him to proceed with the manufacture of one of the shells and then arranged to have Chinese officers watch the place.

On Monday the Korean returned to the shop to obtain the goods he had ordered. He was at once taken into custody.

In the possession of the Korean was found evidence that he had been purchasing nitric acid.

HAND GRENADE PATTERNS
The prisoner told conflicting stories, one of which was to the effect that he had been requested by a friend to have the brass containers made and that he did not know for what purpose they were to be used. He also gave several different addresses when asked where he lived. It is established to the satisfaction of the police that he has been residing in the French Concession.

The bombs, if the brass shells were to be used for that purpose, would have been of the ordinary type used by blackmailers to intimidate their victims through an explosion in the doorway of a building, the officers say. Instead, they could have only been meant to be hurled in the manner of a hand grenade.

DETECTIVES IN WAR ON GAMING AND OPIUM DENS

More Than 100 Prisoners Are Taken In Series Of Raids By Local Police

More than 100 prisoners were taken in the last few days as a result of a crusade that is being conducted by Chief Officer W. Armstrong's detective force against opium and gambling dens in the International Settlement. Raids are being conducted nightly and the officers believe the situation will be cleared up very shortly.

Some of the men taken in the recent raids appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. Others will be heard today.

The keeper of an opium den at 1140 Miller Road was fined \$15 and one at 1917 Tsing Yuen Li paid a penalty of \$30 while of seven smokers found in the latter establishment two appeared and were fined \$3 each while the other five forfeited bail of \$10 each. At 4 Tsing Yuen Li a keeper was fined \$15, at 372 Shantung Road 13 smokers were assessed \$20 each as bail forfeit for failure to appear and at 44 Pakhoi Road five smokers were fined \$5 each. In the gambling raids 37 players were captured and paid fines of \$3 each and two keepers were fined \$40 and \$30 respectively. At 31 Kin Wo Ka 15 players were fined \$1 each. Thirty-nine players and two keepers were caught at 22 Chapoi Road and will be given a hearing today.

Night Riders Fire Tobacco Chutes In Western Kentucky

Mayfield, Ky., March 27.—The first outbreak of night riders' troubles in Western Kentucky in thirteen years occurred last night. More than 200 tobacco growers applied the torch to Mayfield tobacco chutes as a result of the fight of the tobacco growers against the dropping of tobacco prices.

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Committees Named By Cercle Sportif

H. Madier Elected President At Annual Meeting Of French Club

Mr. H. Madier was chosen president of the Cercle Sportif Français at its general meeting this week. Mr. L. Basset was named secretary and Mr. P. Tisseau, treasurer. The committee of the organisation with the three officers will be composed of Messrs. R. Fano, G. Lion, P. Le Bris and L. Marthoud. Other committees named are as follows:

Finance committee.—Messrs. R. Fano, G. Lion and P. Tisseau.

Balloting committee.—Messrs. M. Chapeaux, M. Premet, J. Thesmar, H. Dard, F. G. Boulon, J. Prentice, W. B. O. Middleton and J. Findley.

Tennis committee.—Messrs. P. Tisseau, M. Chapeaux, J. Elmore, J. E. Hargraves and J. Richard.

Dining room committee.—Messrs. L. Basset, H. Madier, L. Marthoud and J. Knight.

Bowls committee.—Messrs. R. Fano, M. Chapeaux and M. Premet.

Entertainment committee.—Messrs. P. Tisseau, R. T. P. Griffin, M. Premet, J. Schieler and J. Thesmar.

Billiard committee.—Messrs. L. Marthoud, V. H. Bourne and A. Chapeaux.

Bar committee.—Messrs. I. Basset, H. Madier, J. Marthoud and J. Knight.

Grounds committee.—Messrs. H. Madier, H. F. Boisselon, H. Dard and P. Jousseau.

Sentence Godown Keeper For Theft

Tsung Yoong-wo, a godown keeper for the British American Tobacco company, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment yesterday by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court. He was convicted of the embezzlement of \$6,400 from the company.

The court, in imposing the sentence, said that it would be subject to reduction in the event that restitution was made. A plea for leniency was made by the lawyers for the prosecution, it being stated that the man had been in the employ of the company for many years and that the charge was being pressed against him merely as an example to other employees.

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News Brevities

The Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee is terminating its labors at the end of this present month and Mr. S. W. Wolfe, the treasurer, would be glad to receive all outstanding accounts at once at 96 Szechuen Road, so that they may be settled. The Committee also desires to make a final appeal to the charitable public for any old clothing, boots, etc., that can be spared, a number of refugees being sadly in need of such things, which their destitute condition makes it impossible for them to buy. Such contributions will be thankfully received at the Refugee Relief Depot, No. 11 The Bund.

Surplus salt revenue for March amounted to \$2,298,000. The money has been turned over the Chinese authorities at Changchun, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Steps toward the installation of long distance telephone service between Shanghai, Nanking and Wuhu are being taken. A commission appointed by the Ministry of Communications to supervise the work is preparing to leave Peking for the south within a short time, it is reported from the capital.

The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will hold its annual meeting at 71 Szechuen Road at 4:30 p.m., Friday, April 23.

Foreign government messages will be sent and received free of charge in cases of necessity by the Chinese wireless stations. It is announced in connection with the request of the Chinese government for the closing of wireless stations controlled by foreigners in the country.

The Public School for Boys will hold the annual athletic meeting at the School grounds on Friday, April 30.

Mr. B. G. J. Wynberg, Jr., agent at Shanghai for the Netherlands Trading Company, has been granted home leave and in his absence Mr. J. J. Staargaard will be acting agent. Mr. O. Steenstra, who takes Mr. Staargaard's place, has been authorized to sign for the Shanghai branch of the company.

Members of the Shanghai Rotary Club are to pay a visit of inspection to the plant of the China General Edison Company on April 22, having accepted an invitation

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of Mr. H. E. Page, Managing Director of the Company. The usual time will be held at the Cafe Parisien after which the Rotarians will be taken to the electrical plant in motor cars.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of The China Import and Export Lumber Company will be held at the company's offices, No. 6 Klukiang Road on Friday afternoon, April 30, at 4 o'clock. The transfer books of the company will be closed from April 23 to April 30 inclusive.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company announce that since last Monday the company's office hours are on summer schedule from 8:30 until 12 noon and from 2 to 4:30 o'clock.

Fire in two dwelling houses off Dong Ka Loong near North Fokien and Tsapoo Roads was extinguished yesterday morning by the Hongkew Division with slight loss. A serious fire at 690a Tiendong Road, occupied by the Commercial Transportation Company, was averted late last night when an incipient blaze in a heap of packing was put out by the Hongkew Division called to the scene after employees in the kitchen of the Trocadero had been smoked out.

Messrs. M. Denegri, E. B. Angel, F. Hammond, R. Deping, J. Archibald, G. Humphreys and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Soper left for Japan yesterday.

The regular meeting of the Advertising Club has been postponed from the 14th to the 21st.

Officers will be elected at this meeting. On a date to be announced, the Advertising Club will hold its regular yearly meeting when Mr. J. B. Sanger will address members and friends.

Mr. Wu Chi-sun, chief secretary of the Presidential Office who has been indisposed for the last week, is rapidly recovering and expects to return to his office next week, according to a telegram sent by him yesterday to his relatives in Shanghai. The Chinese local press Monday published telegrams saying he was seriously ill. During his absence, the Presidential Secretariat is in charge of Mr. Tsao Ping-chang.

Mrs. H. K. Wright will speak on "Modern Chinese Art" at the meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock of the literary department of the American Women's Club. The meeting will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society. There will also be an exhibit of Chinese art. At the last business meeting of the department, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur was elected chairman; Mrs. H. K. Wright, vice-chairman; Miss Winifred Muir, secretary and Mrs. R. S. Lunkey, treasurer.

Mrs. I. Fowler, who has been spending a seven months vacation in the United States, has returned to Shanghai and resumed charge of her private hotel at 103 Szechuen Road. She has already begun a thorough remodeling of the premises and plans further extensive improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little and three children and Mr. G. M. Jamieson were among the passengers who sailed for Hankow on the steamer Loongwo last night.

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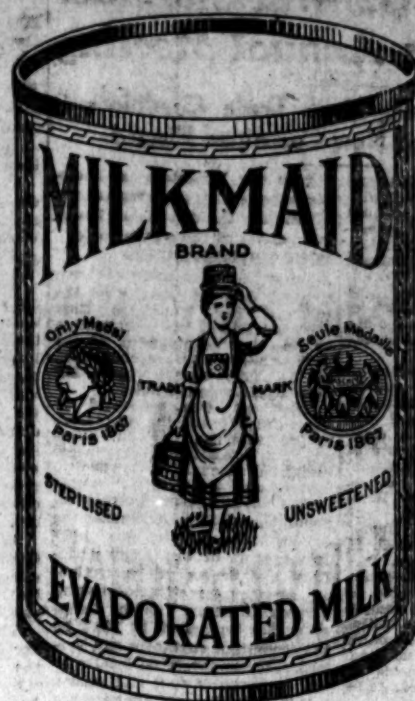
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Zinovieff Shows How Soviet Can Evade Any Anti-Agitation Pledge

(Continued on Page 2)

a result of this adroit propaganda, the bulk of the Anarchists, at last accounts, became warmhearted supporters of the Bolshevik regime, although the position of their chiefs, Berkman and Goldman, had not been fully defined.

The first point that Zinovieff made clear to me in our talk was that the Third Internationale is not comparable to the League of Nations (despite frequent comparisons of the two forms of internationalism which are formulated in and out of Russia). "Your League of Nations," the Overlord of Petrograd affirmed, "is supposed to be a governmental organization—an international administrative organ with executive, legislative and judicial branches. The Third Internationale on the other hand is a purely political group. It is a confederation of the world's Communists, an international coalition of the Communist Parties already existing in their respective countries. There is still another striking difference between the two institutions.

Here Zinovieff smiled cynically. "It is that the Third Internationale is a going concern, with some 8,000,000 members, while the League of Nations lives only on paper in the ridiculous Treaty of Versailles."

"But," I asked, "how is your aim of a European world republic of Soviets to be realized unless there is some international governmental machine?"

"There will be some such machine," Zinovieff replied, "but probably it will take the form of a new organization along Soviet lines. In my view the revolution will follow the same general channels it has taken in Russia, with alterations of detail, of course. Should France overthrow capitalism, for instance, she will at first establish Sovietism, and subsequently combine with us. To foresee the mechanical angles of such combination, however, is too early."

"And your propaganda program," I ventured, "is as strong and far-reaching as ever?"

The prompt reply was: "The Third Internationale is primarily an instrument of revolution. It reunites at Moscow the intelligence and energy of all the Communist groups the world over. Delegates from the various national organizations come to us and give and take knowledge about the cause and return to their respective home countries refreshed and invigorated. This work will be continued, no matter what happens, legally or illegally. The Soviet Government may pledge itself to refrain from propaganda abroad, but the Third Internationale—never!"

Zinovieff's estimate of 8,000,000 Communists enrolled under the Moscow banner is scarcely susceptible of confirmation. With only 410,000 officially registered Communists in Russia, not more than 1,500,000 (Zinovieff's figure) in Germany, and less than that in Italy and France, it is hard to see where the remainder are to be found.

AGITATOR AND EXTREMIST

Zinovieff being an agitator is inclined to extremist statements. He is that combination of idealistic Hotspur and practical executive which is characteristic of many Bolshevik leaders. Despite his long years in exile with Lenin, to whose Doctor Johnson he played Boswell ably and loyally, this shock-haired enthusiastic young Jew—he is today scarcely forty—was able to run Petrograd, a metropolis suffering from every municipal ailment imaginable, with an efficiency that many American communities might envy. Petrograd is still underfed, underheated, dirty and desolate, but it continues to live despite ordeals that would have blotted out a less resolute municipality. For this Zinovieff, as all-mighty controller of the city's destinies, obviously deserves credit for only he can keep track of supplies.

Besides having a hand in everything that concerns local administration, and most things that have to do with national government, he personally edits and writes many pages of the Third Internationale's organ, "The International Communist," a monthly magazine of some 250 pages printed simultaneously in Russian, English, French and German. Moreover, he passes upon all important printed matter emanating from the International press. Every foreign Communist coming to Moscow or Petrograd sees Zinovieff and gets pointers from him on how to propagate Bolshevism.

BOLSHEVISTS' MECCA

In the seven weeks I spent in Moscow, three delegates arrived from the United States and literally scores from Germany, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Scandinavia,

will close their ears to a foreigner where they will open them wide to one of their own countrymen. The Third Internationale is a realistic organization. It has learned long ago that racial and national prejudices, however misguided they may be, are deep seated and cannot be overcome in a day. It aims to get results, and so it lets Americans talk to Americans."

SEEK WORLD REVOLT

At the present time the Soviet Republic has an official representative in Berlin, Stockholm, Vienna, Riga and Reval. In the last named capital it will soon have its Minister to Estonia. None of these men are touching propaganda. Their sole aim is to discuss with the Governments of the countries to which they have been sent matters of current diplomatic and commercial interest. The Bolshevik are as eager to precipitate a world revolution as ever. But at the moment they are even more eager to establish relations with the markets of the world, so that Russia may be saved from economic catastrophe. They appreciate, moreover, that no "capitalistic" Government is going to permit citizens of their republic armed with Soviet passports to set foot upon its territory without positive proof of their intentions.

The Kremlin realises full well that it cannot hope to spread Bolshevism by means of its own people. And with the Third Internationale headed by Zinovieff, operating in close contact with the Nation Communist groups, it knows it does not have to.

Kaifeng Postoffice Looted By Robbers

(China Press Correspondence)

Kaifeng, April 10.—Robbers looted the Postoffice and took more than \$2,000 from the mails. It is said that they are discharged soldiers. In this connection it is noted that Mrs. Dr. Carr of Kaifeng C.I.M. has just had stolen from her route from Hankow to Kaifeng goods amounting to several hundred dollars.

Architect Moreau is very busy building in Kaifeng a new post office and two foreign residences; one for the Postal Commissioner and one for the accountant. The commissioner's residence is to cost about \$50,000 and that for the accountant \$30,000. The new post office is estimated at about \$200,000.

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'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over'
With 'Bugs' Baer

Taking a flat-eyed snoop through the hole in papa's weegee board, we pipe that the large league teams are due to wheel South.

February and March are the months in which the ball players share the newspaper space with flu, blizzards, income taxes, pneumonia, wool alcohol and other blessings of an all-providing Nature. In Feb. a loose-eared rook will grab off a four-column portrait in a paper that wouldn't even print his obit in April.

The boys load up the old bathtub with spoons and forks and loop South to train for the one-armed lunches. They take their spiked shoes and sun glasses along. But that's only to throw Hoover off the scent.

Ball teams go South to run colored waiters bowlegged and back again. Taking uniforms, caps and baseball bats along is the bunk. The only uniform for a Southern trip is a napkin. You said something, and we're here to tell you so. Don't let 'em buzz you different. The batting list is a menu. When a leaguer folds back his ears, rolls up his celluloid cuffs, chokes his knife up on the handle, orders everything on two menus—the panic is on.

There are two ways for a rook to rush himself out of the big leagues. He can boot his way out or eat his way forth. There would be more booting their way out if they ever reached that advanced position where they could fumble one. The scuffling route is the overland trail to the small

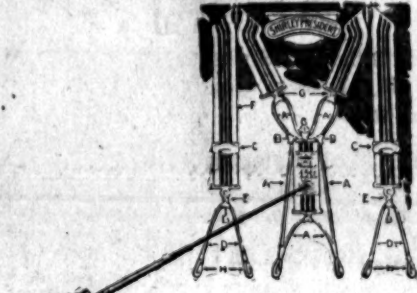
dinner pail leagues. Trying to catch a busher without his appetite is like looking for a wasp without a stinger. They carry their knives, spoons and forks on the hip and shoot on suspicion.

If there are four kinds of soup, the lads don't worry 'emself into a toupée trying to figure their lead-off dish. They take a swing at each one, and warm up on the celery, run wild on the trout and crowd the roast beef. By the time the coffee bucket arrives the boys are spiking the guys at the next table. After a tambourine full of French pastry, the ground keeper spades the wrinkles out of the tablecloth and the boys start in earnest. Every meal is a doubleheader.

If nosebags were gas masks, the rooks would be safe in an ether tank. They always have 'em on. We've piped the boys grow right at the old food trough. We've lapped those live leather belts curl up and die trying to stretch along with a busher's appetite. The boys eat whole pineapples like olives and scoff bread, labels and all. If the cook tries to pull the bones out of a fish the lads think they are being cheated. They scoff 'emself right into extra linings and no hound dog hangs around the table figuring on grabbing the ham bone from a ham. When a ball player eats a smoked ham, how does he know there is a ham bone hiding in it? He attributes all twinges in the pantry to growing pains. Which is right, as he is growing east and west plenty.

And to think that John D., with all his oil cans, lives on the north

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side of a soda cracker a day, sweetened with a little vinegar and dyspepsia tablets. Another millionaire offered John Hopkins College a hundred thousand buttons if they could give him a stomach that wouldn't get sick on milk and graham wafers.

Every day is a fast day with most bank presidents. There's many a railroad owner who gets indigestion when he pipes one of his

dining cars. Which is very correct. There isn't one of these dukes who wouldn't swap initials with the busher provided the appetite went along with the plantation.

Eating yourself out of a big league is something at that, when you figure that John D. couldn't eat himself out of a telephone booth.

Osaka Business Men Off On Trade Junket

(Reuters' Pacific Service)

Osaka, April 12.—Forty-eight of the leading traders and manufacturers in Japan will start on June 3 next on a hundred day trip, visiting Keelung, Manila, Sandakan, Batavia, Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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Guard Of Honor Dispatched To Escort Alston To Post

A guard of honor and a special band came to Shanghai to escort Mr. Francis Bellamy Alston, new British Minister to Peking, to the Northern capital yesterday morning. Plans for a rousing reception to the new minister are being made at Peking.

A large number of Shanghai people turned out in the early hours yesterday morning to bid farewell to the diplomat and wish him success in his new post. Mr. Alston was fully appreciative of the cordial treatment he was accorded here.

The British warship, Hawkins, on which Mr. Alston came to China from Japan, where he has been Minister to Tokio, is to remain in port for a week or ten days, according to present plans.

OFFICERS OF THE HAWKINS

The Hawkins, which has been described as the most powerful light cruiser in the world arrived in Hongkong in October as the flagship of Sir Alexander Duff, K. C. B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron.

The officers of the new flagship are as follows:—

Vice-Admiral, Sir Alex. L. Duff, K. C. B. (Commander-in-Chief, China Station).

Secretary, H. Miller, D.S.O.

Flag-Lieutenant, R. R. Stewart, Staff.

Flag-Capt. and Chief of Staff, R. G. Henderson, C.B.

Secretary, Arthur C. Hemsley, O.B.E.

Commander, N. A. Wodehouse.

Lieutenant, C. J. M. Lang.

Engineer-Captain, Wm. A. Dathan.

Clerks to Secretary, Jean H. B. Lejeune; M. H. Elliott.

Commanders, Geo. F. B. Edward Collins; F. W. Bennett.

Lieut.-Commander, T. B. Drew, O.B.E.

Lieutenants: P. H. Bonham-Carter, Roderick E. F. McQ. Mackenzie D.S.O.; Donald K. Bain; J. K. Loughton; F. W. H. Jeans; J. D. Chapple, D.S.C.; R. R. Beauchamp.

Eng-Commander, A. G. Archard.

Lieut.-Col., R. M. B. G. Weller, C.B. D.S.O.

Lieutenant, R. M. A. B. Woodhall.

Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Pim, M.A.

Instructor, Lieut. C. S. Stuart, B.Sc.

Surge-Commander, Wm. E. Gribble.

Pay-Mr. Commander, H. J. D. Spriggs, O.B.E.

Surge-Lieutenant, J. L. Preston, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Pay-Mr. Lieutenant, H. A. Thompson.

Sub-Lieutenants, C. F. C. Neate; G. C. F. Branson.

Mate, E. R. Eastbrook.

Pay-Mr. Sub-Lieut., C. S. B. Hickman.

Chief Gunner, John Turner.

Chief Boatswain, George Taylor.

Gunnery, Edward W. Arkle, Percy G. Panteny, Anthony J. Cutting.

Boatswain, Sidney H. Joyner.

Signal Boatswain, W. J. Veerhault.

Warrant Shipwright, C. W. Samways.

Artificer Engineer, John A. Miller, Albert E. Leverest.

Warrant Telegraphist, George Vince.

Warrant Mechanician, Charles Batch.

Midshipmen, J. Hughes-Hallett, T. J. L. Watkiss, J. D. Alinger, C. W. Hope, Wm. L. Bond, Ian M. Hooper, G. R. Cock, P. B. Macdonald, H. A. Hinds, P. Skelton, C. C. Brown, C. F. Walker.

Paymaster Cadet, Harry S. Howell.

DESCRIPTION OF HAWKINS

The vessel was built at Chatham at a cost of £750,000, and was launched by Lady Robertson.

The Hawkins may be described as a very much improved Birmingham type. She was designed in 1917 to meet possible improvements or advances in designs of the German light cruisers, such as the Bremen class, special attention being paid to her sea-keeping qualities and her capacity for maintaining speed in weather where other light cruisers are handicapped. In the design, foreign service and long cruises were considered, and in view of the difficulty which might arise at times in obtaining a supply of oil fuel, some of the boilers are arranged for burning coal, the power obtained from them alone being sufficient for cruising speed. The

fitted of both coal-fired and oil-fired boilers and the necessary provision for stowing large quantities of coal and oil fuel, in conjunction with the high speed required at full power, and the arrangements of the primary gun armament (seven 7.5 in. guns) six of which can fire on either broadside, five guns being on the middle line, made a long and large vessel necessary. The length over all 605ft., and the breadth at forecastle deck and underwater bulge of 65ft., the breadth at the waterline being a few feet less.

SAFETY DEVICES

In order to render the vessel as safe as possible in the event of flooding through damage to the hull caused by grounding, collision, and mine or torpedo explosion, watertight bulkheads and decks are fitted which divide the vessel into a large number of watertight compartments. Except for the bunker doors, the door to the torpedo head magazine and the door in the bulkhead between the main and auxiliary steering compartments, there are no doors in any of the transverse watertight bulkheads below the lower deck. Also, in view of the vessel being generally more liable to damage and consequent flooding at the fore end, the main transverse bulkheads in the lower deck crew spaces forward have no doors. This arrangement, although perhaps, somewhat inconvenient to the occupants of these spaces, makes for greater safety of the vessel.

The bulges, which extend generally throughout the length of the boiler and engine rooms, are for the purpose of giving greater safety against torpedo attack. If portions of the bulges on one side are damaged, the bulge on the other side can be flooded as necessary to bring the vessel upright again. It is possible for both the engine rooms or for all three boiler rooms to be flooded, and the vessel still remain afloat in a stable condition, providing no water obtains access through side scuttles being left open.

Since the vessel was designed numerous additions have been made, as a result of progress and war experience, to improve the efficiency of the gun and torpedo control, etc. These additions, and also the addition of the above water torpedo tubes, have involved a comparatively large increase in the number of the crew, but it has unfortunately not been possible to allocate any additional space for their accommodation. A feature which will no doubt be noticed in the structure as the sides of the vessel at the after-end of the boat deck. This structure is arranged to give the necessary strength and rigidity at this position where the section of the vessel changes so considerably.

IS NEW SHIP

In this new ship, where the comforts of the men have been so

studied, it is interesting to note a distinct innovation in the provision of a recreation space forward. Here games of all sorts are provided, and cinematograph shows are given for the entertainment of the ship's company. A system by which films will be exchanged for new ones at the ports should make this new departure much appreciated. Sport will be a prime factor in this ship. Among the officers are Commander Wodehouse, the International Rugby footballer, and Lieut. Bonham-Carter, whose prowess at cricket is so well-known at Plymouth. There is a fine sporting element among the ship's company, and every encouragement is to be given. The bathrooms allotted to the different departments in the ship show a big improvement as compared with the other seagoing ships.

General messing has been introduced, and this is expected to greatly benefit the whole of the ship's company. One of the most interesting features of the new ship is the provision of a splendid refrigerator. By this means the ship's company will be supplied with fresh provisions throughout the commission, no matter where the ship might be or what the climate. The value of this improvement is most apparent. Its carrying capacity is enormous. Big improvements have also been made in the galleys.

Adjoining them preparing rooms and pantries have been provided. After the meals the dirty utensils are collected, taken to the scullery, and washed by a staff specially detailed. An up-to-date bakery, electrically controlled, enables fresh bread to be provided daily, and an excellent canteen is run by Ah Ying. There is also a ship's band, and in this respect it is interesting to state that a special "Hawkins March" composed by the wife of Lt.-Com. Drew, has been presented to the ship by that lady, and was played as the ship steamed out of Portsmouth harbor. A well-appointed barber's shop is greatly appreciated, whilst attached to the canteen in a lemonade factory, in which mineral waters are prepared daily.

AN OLD DEVON SEA DOG

An interesting handbook dealing with the history of the ship has been written by Com. F. W. Bennett, and issued gratuitously. The handbook contains much instructive information concerning the hull and armament of the vessel, as well as on such subjects as engineering, electricity, general drills, boats and boatwork, organization, salutes and ceremonial, etc. This is probably the first time that such a publication has been written and supplied to the men. It contains over a hundred pages of information, and in addition to its instructive value, is being regarded as a souvenir of the Hawkins' first commission. In his general remarks the author points out that the ship is named after the great seaman and commander, Sir John Hawkins, of Armada fame, who was born at Plymouth in 1532. He was the second son of William Hawkins, sea captain, merchant, and Mayor of Plymouth, 1532-9, whose ancestor

had been a long line of Hawkins (or Hawkyns) of Tavistock. His elder brother, William, was also a great sea captain, but dropped his sea-faring career earlier, and became Mayor of Plymouth, in which post he fitted out seven ships against the Spanish Armada. It is interesting to observe that, in 1564, before leaving Plymouth on an expedition, Hawkins' sailing orders concluded with the quaint advice from Queen Elizabeth to "serve God daily, love one another, preserve your victuals, beware of fire, and keep good company." This biography of Hawkins is most interestingly written, and deals fully with the life and adventures and the many expeditions of the old Devon sea dog whose memory the new flagship perpetuates.

The Hawkins is a sister ship to the Raleigh, which was launched at Mosses, Beardmore's works, Dalmuir, recently; of the Frobbisher, now on the slip at Devonport; and the Emigham, which is being built at Portsmouth.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

April
11 Moore, Shanghai—New York.
11 Jovino, Shanghai—Honolulu.
12 Noric, Shanghai—Pittsburg, Pa.

R.V.F. STAFF CHANGES

Following changes of posts have been announced by the board of directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet at Vladivostok:

Mr. A. V. Prigarin, promoter of the All-Russian Zemstvo Co-operative Associations, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Directors.

Capt. D. A. Lukhmanoff, agent at Nagasaki, has been nominated executive director of the Board and Manager General of the Far Eastern Department.

Mr. R. J. Ellender, assistant at the Nagasaki agency, who was temporarily in charge of the local office, is succeeding Capt. D. A. Lukhmanoff as agent at Nagasaki.

NEW PHRASE CODE IS BEING ISSUED

'Far Eastern' Is Published As Supplement Designed For Use In Far East

Supplementing existing standard cable codes such as "Bentley," the "A.B.C." and the "Commercial," "The Far Eastern Supplementary Phrase-Code" has been devised to meet growing needs in cabling to or from China, Japan and neighboring countries and soon is to be issued. The new code will contain approximately 7,000 numbered five-letter words and the phrases it contains are, with few exceptions, not to be found in the standard general codes.

The phrases in the "Far Eastern" will relate chiefly to such branches of commerce, both import and export, as are particularly active in the Far East. The names of over 200 steamers and motor vessels, chiefly of those engaged in Far Eastern traffic are indicated in the code by as many half words. The currency tables include Mexican dollars, taels, yen, roubles, pesetas and rupees and there are also such phrases as "Shanghai local currency," "Tientsin Tails" and "Canton Tails." The introduction contains information relating to coding in general and special instructions with many specimen cables.

DILWARA DELAYED

The P. and O. steamer Dilwara, bound for Hongkong, was forced to return to Foochow yesterday for repairs as a result of a collision with a Japanese steamer at Woosung. The steamer's departure has been delayed until daylight Friday. Following the accident, the vessel came back and a survey was made by Lloyd's surveyors, who pronounced the damage slight.

DARTFORD VOTERS ELECT LABOR MAN

Coalition Unionist And Coalition Liberal Candidates Win At Stockport Polls

(Reuter's Service)
London, April 10.—The results of two by-elections, at Dartford and Stockport, were announced today:

Dartford By-Election:
Mr. Mills (Labor) 13,610
Mr. Wing (Liberal) 4,562
Mr. Mellor (Coalition Unionist) 4,221

Mr. Applin (National Party) 2,852
Mr. Fehr (Independence) 1,802

Two seats were contested in the Stockport By-Election:

Stockport By-Election:
Mr. Greenwood (Coalition Unionist) 22,847
Mr. Fildes (Coalition Liberal) 22,386

Sir Leo Chiozza-Money (Labor) 16,042
Mr. Perry (Co-operator) 14,434

Mr. Kindell (Independence) 5,664
Mr. Territt (Independence) 5,543
Mr. O'Brien (Workers' Republican) 2,336

HOW TO DEAL WITH A COLD

A hot bath at bed-time, followed by a dose of Pinkettes, forms the best treatment for a cold. Mild in action and perfectly harmless, Pinkettes are equally suitable for both sexes and for any age from childhood onwards. They dispel constipation without inconvenience or purging, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver-itchness, bad breath. Are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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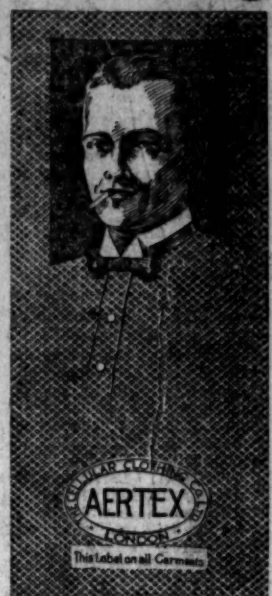
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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

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To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on May 2nd, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: \$5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
The China Press
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1920

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Shanghai Race Club

EXTRA RACE MEETING, 1920
Saturday, 17th April.

There will be
HANDICAP STEEPCHASE
(First Race)
HURDLE RACE
THREE HANDICAPS
and
5 OTHER RACES.

The Races will commence at 1.30
p.m. prompt.

ADMISSION
Tickets giving admission to the
Grand Stand and Members'
Enclosure may be obtained on
application to the undersigned.

Price \$3 each

Tickets giving admission to the
unreserved part of the en-
closure may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.,
or at the gate.

Price \$1 each

Tea and refreshments will
be obtainable at the course
after 12.15 p.m.

For members and grand stand
ticket holders
in the coffee room.

For the public
in the public refreshment room

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
28995

Municipal Notification

No. 2792

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of issue until further notice
92 1/2 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolu-
tion VII passed at the annual meet-
ing of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920,
the Council hereby invites applica-
tions for debentures in the 7 per
cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of
purchase at the rate of 7 per cent
per annum payable on June 30 and
December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92 1/2 per
cent until further notice and will
be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in
denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500
and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience
of applicants, but no allotment for
a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal
will be made except to depositors
in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtain-
ed from the Treasurer and Comptrol-
ler, Finance Department, 24B
Kiangse Road, to whom all en-
quiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920. 28979

LOST

A Bank draft, letter Hsi, (海字)
No. 7, for Tails 1,000, issued by the
Sung Kung Firm at Chou-chwang,
(州庄新廣號) on 8th day of
2nd moon, in favor of the Heng
Shing Teh, (恒興德) payable at
the Teh Chen Woo, Shanghai
(德順和) has been lost.

In addition to the declaration of
the loss and nullification of the
said draft at the firm concerned, we
hereby warn the public not to
negotiate the same.

Similar notice also appears in the
Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

YUEN SUN TAI, TSINGTAO

源生泰啓

Shanghai, April 13, 1920 28949

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary,
skin and internal diseases.

15 NANKING ROAD

(Corn. Szechuen Road)

Office hours 11-1 and 4-6

Residence 77 Avenue Dubail

Tel. Central 730

27310

SAEY TAI

Has just received a shipment
of new season goods for the
Spring and Summer. Highest
grade material and perfect fit
of clothes guaranteed. An
inspection is cordially invited.

SAEY TAI,

350-1 Nanking Road.

28849

JAVA CONSOLIDATED
RUBBER & COFFEE
ESTATES, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Tenth Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders in the above Com-
pany will be held on Tuesday, the
27th day of April, 1920 at 4 p.m. at
No. 19 Canton Road, Shanghai,
China.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 20th
to the 27th April, 1920 both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.

Secretaries & General Managers.

28994

The Cathay Trust, Limited

(In Liquidation)

HOLDERS of Ordinary Shares are
hereby notified that an Eighth
dividend of One Tael per share
has been declared and will be
payable at the offices of Messrs.
Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, No.
36 Peking Road, between the hours
of 10 a.m. and noon on and after
the 15th day of April, 1920, against
production of the Liquidators' Cer-
tificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,

Liquidator.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1920. 28984

THE CHINA IMPORT
AND EXPORT LUMBER
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Eighteenth Annual General Meet-
ing of the Shareholders of the
above Company will be held at the
offices of the General Agents and
Managers, No. 6 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai (2nd Floor) on Friday,
30th April, 1920, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
to the 30th April, both days in-
clusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

General Agents and Managers.

Shanghai, April 14th, 1920. 28985

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the
commercial business of Tata Sons
& Co. of Bombay, has been con-
verted into a Private Limited
Company, under the style of R. D.
TATA & CO. LTD., with a Capital
of Rs. 15,000,000, with Mr. R. D.
Tata as Chairman of the Board of
Directors. Accordingly, the busi-
ness in Shanghai of Tata Sons & Co.
will be carried on henceforward by
R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., who have
taken over all contracts and liabil-
ities and will carry out and dis-
charge the same.

TATA SONS & CO.,

R. D. TATA & CO. LTD.

Dated Shanghai, April 14th, 1920.

28989

OFFICE HOURS

Effective Monday, April 12

the office hours of this firm will be

for the summer season from 8:30 to

12 a.m. and from 2 to 4:30 p.m.

Andersen, Meyer & Co.,

Limited

28993

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

63rd MEETING.

24th April, 1920.

(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.

Sharp.

FOR ATTENTION OF MEMBERS:

Entries for all events close at 7

p.m. on Friday, 16th April, 1920, at

the Club House, 128, Bubbling Well

Road.

Entry forms may be obtained

upon application to the under-

signed.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Shanghai 10th April, 1920 28968

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

THE

CHAMPAGNE

MOST FAVOURED

THE

MOST FAVOURED

CHAMPAGNE

THE

BEST-KNOWN

CHAMPAGNE

IN THE WORLD

IS

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

China, Japan, Korea, Formosa

Etc.

28991

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL

TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

New Lists for the year 1920 are

now ready and in process of de-

livery. Subscribers wishing to ob-

tain copies immediately, can do so

by sending their old lists to the

Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse

Road, in exchange for a new one.

PHILIP H. COLE,

General Manager.

Shanghai, April 12th, 1920. 28931.

Commercial Bank of China

NOTICE

On and after 13th April 1920 Mr.

Fu Siao En, the Managing Director,

or Mr. H. C. Marshall, the Chief

Manager, will sign for and on be-

half of this Bank.

By the order of Board of Directors.

FU SIAO EN,

Managing Director.

28966

Mow Woo Cheong Oil Mill

茂和昌油廠

ZAU KIA DOO, SHANGHAI.

We beg to announce that we

are specialists in the sale of

Ground-nut Oil and Ground-nut

Cake of the best qualities, which

are produced by our expert

methods, from first-class un-

shelled ground-nuts. Your patron-

age will be cordially welcomed

and all orders promptly executed.

Head Wholesale and Business

Offices: 1 Tientsin Road, Shang-

hai: Phone C. 3575. 28785

The New Engineering &

Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an

Extraordinary General Meeting of

the New Engineering & Shipbuild-

ing Works, Ltd., will be held in the

Board Room (2nd floor) of Messrs.

Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd., No. 6

Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Wed-

nesday, the 14th day of April, 1920,

at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon for

the purpose of considering, and, if

thought fit, passing the Extraordi-

nary Resolutions as contained in the

Notice forwarded to Shareholders.

And notice is hereby also given

that should the said Resolutions be

passed by the requisite majority they

will be submitted for con-

firmation as Special Resolutions to

a further Extraordinary General

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

SHANGHAI

28976 A. 23

TO LET, large foreign style resi-

dence, including garden, shrubbery,

stables, garage, etc. Water and

electric light. Situated 17 Arsenal

Road, southward of Ste. Catherine's

Bridge, about 10 minutes walk from

tram line. Visiting hours: 10 a.m.

to noon. 28945 A. 15

TO LET at Tsingtao, a four-roomed

furnished bungalow, kitchen and

servant's quarters, on beach, during

the months of May and June. For

particulars, apply to Box 543, THE

CHINA PRESS. 28972 A. 15

ADVERTISER wants party to take

over rent of four-roomed house in

town, and purchase furniture and

fixtures outright. Everything good

and complete in every detail. Oc-

cupant to take possession about

July 1st. Please apply to Box 525,

THE CHINA PRESS. 28936 A. 15

TO RENT in Kuling, two large

comfortably furnished bungalows,

each containing three bedrooms,

living and dining rooms, servants'

quarters and large gardens. Ad-

dress Kuling, 37 Markham Road.

18905 A. 14.

TO LET, immediately, furnished

detached house, with garden, in

French concession, for four months,

possibly much longer. Occupant

to take over furniture and fittings.

Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA

PRESS. 28919

TO LEASE, large comfortable

house, ample servants' quarters,

garage and stable, 138 Jessfield

Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road

at Jessfield Road. Apply premises

or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen

Road. 28761

HOUSES WANTED

UNFURNISHED modern detached

house of four or five rooms in

French concession. Advertiser has

house of the above description and

arrangements can be made for

change. Apply to Box 548, THE

CHINA PRESS. 28983 A. 16

WANTED for six to eight months,

a furnished house with garage in

western district or French-town by

bachelor. Apply, stating location

and rent, to Box 546, THE CHINA

PRESS. 28975 A. 15

SITUATIONS VACANT

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES for

trained Salesmen in China. Com-

missions earned frequently run

into five figures. Interesting work

with opportunity to exercise initia-

tive. Study Scientific Salesman-

ship. Write for Catalog today.

Office 15A, International Corre-

spondence Schools, 116 Nanking

Road. 28920 A. 16

BRITISH firm has an opening for

a young lady with a good knowl-

edge of Russian, for general cor-

respondence. Replies, which should

give age, experience and qualifica-

tions, will be treated as confidential.

Apply to Box 552, THE CHINA

PRESS. 28990 A. 16

WANTED, export man, expert in

China produce, must be thoroughly

posted in the local market. State

salary, or salary and commission

wanted. Apply to Box 542, THE

CHINA PRESS. 28971 A. 15

WANTED a Chinese lady sten-

typist, one with some knowledge of

English and general office work.

Apply in writing, giving references

and stating experience and salary

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	8350 H.
Chartered	290
Marine Insurance	Rs. 250
London	Tls. 440
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton	Hk. 180
Yangtze	3247 1/2 H.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 21 1/4 H.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	6138
Hongkong Fire	3310 H.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	3210
Indo-China Pref.	3250
"Shell"	Tls. 50 H.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 34 1/2 H.
Shanghai Tug pref.	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 22 1/2 H.
Oriental Cons.	31
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 150 H.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 151
New Eng. Works	Tls. 37 1/2 H.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 140 H.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82 H.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 H.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 1/2 H.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16 H.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 38
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 38
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (ord.)	Tls. 790
Ewo (pref.)	Tls. 88
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 305
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 70
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 47 1/2
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 33
Industries	
Butter Tils	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 180 H.
Shanghai Island	Tls. 151
Langkats	Tls. 17 1/2 H.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 80 H.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 13 H.
Lewellyn	Tls. 88
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	Tls. 11
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 1/2 H.
Amherst	Tls. 6 1/2 H.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 34 H.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 21 H.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 0.55 H.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.00 H.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.55 H.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 H.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/4 H.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/4 H.
Shang	Tls. 3 1/4 H.
Consolidated	Tls. 4 1/4 H.
Domition	Tls. 5 H.
Jala Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/4 H.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 8 1/4 H.
Kamunting	Tls. 0.50
Kapala	Tls. 10
Kepayang	Tls. 38
Kota Bahros	Tls. 4 H.
Krook Java	Tls. 10 H.
Padang	Tls. 7 H.
Pengkalis Durian	Tls. 8 H.
Permatas	Tls. 0.50 H.
Rapha	Tls. 0.57 1/2 H.
Samarang	Tls. 1 H.
Seokee	Tls. 0.60 H.
Somamba	Tls. 5 H.
Sasawang	Tls. 0.60 H.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.50 H.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.50 H.
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 0.50 H.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50 H.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 7 H.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 3 1/4 H.
Shai Kalantaa	Tls. 0.50 H.
Shai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 H.
Kalping	Tls. 0.65 H.
Nank Merah	Tls. 12 H.
Tebong	Tls. 2 H.
Globri	Tls. 4 1/4 H.
Zhangbe	Tls. 4 1/4 H.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 250
Cully Dairy	Tls. 18 H.
Shanghai Traps	Tls. 64 1/2 H.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 H.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 75 H.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 100 H.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 100 H.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. S. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jilakee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%

Tls. 29.00 April

Tls. 30.00 May

Yangtzeppoo Cotton Mill Ltd.

Tls. 47.00 May

Japan-China S. & W. Co.

Tls. 47.00 May

Tls. 47.00 June

Nisshi Bosoki Kalaha

Tls. 15.50 May

Tls. 14.00 June

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange

Tls. 50.00 April

Tls. 51.50 May

Tls. 52.00 June

Local Yarn for Standard, 16's

Tls. 178.00 May

Local Yarn for Standard 20's

Water Moon 16/20's

Tls. 193.00 April

Tls. 193.00 May

Tls. 193.00 June

Tungchow Cotton

Tls. 32.00 April

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: Buying rate.

6/5 = Tls. 3.13

@ exch. 75.5 = Max. \$4.22

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

@ 181 1/4 = Tls. 0.76

@ 75.5 = Max. \$

Mex. Dollars: Market rate

73.4875

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch

Tls. 178

Bar Silver 998 touch

Tls. 111

Copper Cash per tael Tls. 187.300

Native Interest

Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

69 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount

4%

Market Rate of Discount

3 1/2 %

3 m/s.

4 m/s.

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206 m/s.

207 m/s.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS
HONG KONG OFFICE, 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
DAILY, 10 CENTS PER COPY.
SUNDAY, 15 CENTS PER COPY.
Subscription Rates:
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welfare and tries to choose the most fitting man to succeed him, his judgment will probably be at fault; for an able man is prone to value in others rather the qualities which he does not himself possess.

And so we see the imaginative organizer, afraid of the mischief that uncontrolled imagination may cause, nominating a dull but safe pedant. The man whose liberality of ideas has sometimes led him to transgress moral codes is followed by the slow-witted conservative, who has not initiative enough even to be immoral. Suppose, however, that the founder of an autocracy does choose a successor of like traits to himself: there is again no guarantee that, freed from control, he will be able to do better. A man of strong character is not born with one possible development only. The conflict through which the founder of the autocracy rose to power will have moulded his development along certain lines, checking certain traits in him and emphasizing others, so that he is in harmony with that trend of ideas in the country whose resultant must eventually shape the country's destiny.

The successor has not passed through such a training. He may develop traits which are not in harmony with that trend of ideas; he will have to become a tyrant to enforce his will. Rebellion will occur sooner or later, and as it has no constitutional outlet, the state is shattered, and the overthrow of the despotism means a worse anarchy than that from which the autocracy arose. It is of course true that, under a democracy, an unfit ruler may also be appointed; but there is always a check on his actions. And, more important than this, there is provision made for removing him without wrecking the national organization.

Mankind has from time to time entrusted its governmental functions to a line of hereditary rulers, but we rarely find in history an able father succeeded by an equally able son, and we know enough in modern times of the working of heredity to be doubtful whether such a method of choice is practicable. In any case there is still the objection, mentioned above, that an autocrat tends to be surrounded by mediocrities. A man in a position of power prefers men weaker than himself for his subordinates. More especially does this tend to happen when a man has uncontrolled power. Then opposition, mere divergence of opinion, in an able subordinate is resented as rebellion, and the more able subordinate is got rid of. Then the machine of government functions more smoothly; the state tends to become static; the dynamic forces that make for change and progress have to find their outlet elsewhere than through governmental channels. The government ceases to be the expression of the national will and lives for itself, not for the people until the state is shattered by the stresses it has repressed or ignored.

This development is well-illustrated in the history of France from Henry IV to the revolution. Henry IV was a fairly able man, raised to the supreme power after a long period of strife, and forced to subordinate many of his personal wishes to the necessity for conciliating opposing interests. He was a statesman in so far that he was too prudent to resist the wishes of the nation beyond a certain point; but he knew nothing of the principles of democracy and ignored its forms. He organized the government as a paternal despotism with the king as head, responsible only to God for his acts. Able men had grown up with him in the sphere of politics and forced their way into his government in the compromise by which that government was established. Their presence tended to make the government of his son, Louis XIII, a bureaucracy rather than an autocracy.

But the political theory of the State made Louis the supreme autocrat, and generally able men were eliminated. The theory was that everything should be done for the people, nothing by the people. Some middle-aged able men were bequeathed by Louis XIII to Louis XIV, but he did not leave a statesman of note to Louis XV. The process of elimination was complete. Louis XIV was in his own opinion the apotheosis of the benevolent autocrat. He was the State. He knew what was best for his people and brooked no opposition to his policies.

"Almost I have been obliged to wait" were the words with which he rebuked a suspicion of delay in carrying out his sovereign command. He cared nothing for public opinion; he was responsible to God alone. God was conveniently difficult of direct ap-

proach, but Louis had an inner light that told him that he was representing God aright, and he would have been very much shocked if God had ventured to hint otherwise. Without him there was no knowing what might happen to God's realm.

In truth Louis XIV was quite a second-rate man and was better suited to manage a little shop in some provincial town than to be the head of a state. France had to pay for her neglect of democratic principles by the waste of her blood and treasure in the strife caused by the blundering Louis XIV, and still more by years of civil anarchy, when the principles of benevolent autocracy had led to the inevitable revolt, when all the dynamic forces that guide a country in the path of evolutionary progress were found outside the government, when that government was too jealous of those forces to assimilate them, until they shattered its organization into the dust, and the chaos of unorganized strife ensued in the Revolution of 1789.

Autocracy, so-called benevolent or otherwise, leads inevitably to anarchy, to Bolshevism. Every autocrat thinks himself a benevolent autocrat. Even if he realizes that his measures and policy are unwelcome to his subjects, he easily persuades himself that he is disciplining them for their good. In the interests of some higher morality of which he is the self-appointed guardian. He thinks to scare his subjects from asserting their rights by posing as the champion of order against anarchy, and restrains them from organizing themselves in the faith that organization is an evil except when he is at its head.

It is the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race that they have always treasured a sturdy independence, that they have combined in guilds and unions to maintain their rights, that they have put their trust in their own readiness to fight against any specious guardian of those rights appointed by others. Democracy has prevailed because men have fought for it, because it inspires men to sacrifice their lives for it; because Prussianism breeds mediocrity, and Democracy breeds capacity in its leaders.

The years of Europe's bitter strife have driven home to the nations the lesson that the world will not, cannot be dragged by Prussianism; but in China, as in other lands, there are still to be found individuals who do not know it, who want to re-establish autocratic rule. It is the duty of every upholder of man's honor to rally wherever the traitors to Democracy have dug themselves in, against every reactionary who has not learned the lesson of 1914.

Correspondence

SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTE FOR THE STRIKE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The question has been frequently and quite properly raised by students, "What other program can be substituted for the strike, or can supplement the strike, for the purpose of establishing responsible government?" The experiences of America and of other countries in popularizing republican institutions suggest the following method to which I hope you may be able to give space in THE CHINA PRESS:

A plan for developing among the people the understanding, will, and organization necessary to establish and maintain representative government, municipal, provincial, and national.

I.—A Central Council representing students, teachers, alumni, professional groups, merchants, and workmen, and representing different sections of the nation. This council should be called by the Associated Bodies in Shanghai and should be small enough to be efficient.

II.—The business of this Council should be to establish voluntary Republican Clubs in every community of the nation, a normal community for the purpose being a thousand families. Larger or smaller communities would be organized according to circumstances.

III.—Students would be the chief agents for establishing Republican Clubs and would be the chief factors in maintaining their life.

IV.—The Council should formulate standard forms of organization and programs for Republican Clubs. The basis of organization should be as democratic as circumstances permit. Meetings should be sufficiently frequent to keep up interest. Reports and discussions should be carefully prepared and heard directly on the object of the Club. Social features would enlarge the membership and attendance.

V.—The object of the Clubs is that stated in the title. Elements

tary education should be promoted as an essential means. Definite statements of Republican principles should be prepared by the Central Council and every member of the community thoroughly indoctrinated with these principles. Ethical standards should be emphasized and world-wide political events observed.

VI.—After one year of successful work each Club should be entitled to send two delegates to a District Council, District Councils to Provincial Councils, and Provincial Councils to a new and representative National Council.

REPUBLICAN.

April 13, 1920.

BEAUTY VS. CHIVALRY, OR, ONLY THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FAIR

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Editor: I pick up my brush, or more accurately, my typewriter to paint for you a picture. Being only a weak and humble member of the supposedly fair sex, I feel presumptuous in even attempting to reveal to you the striking force of the central masculine figure of this masterpiece.

Let your imagination roam with me, (quite safe I assure you) while I lead you to that well known and central thoroughfare of this great city, known as Nanking Road. We pick on the safety zone as a point of vantage, where we stand to all outward appearances waiting for the elusive tram.

Ah! My eyes become wide with admiration and I vibrate you, womanlike, with my sharpest elbow and you, following my enmeshed gaze to the sidewalk, see there as rare an example of manly beauty as ere the sun shone on. Clad in a handsome dark blue uniform, his trim military cap pulled down to enhance the luster of his wide, blue eyes (never mind the adjectives, he's worth it), his chest measured and impressive, his chest expanded almost to the point of bursting, his hands are clasped behind him, his arms akimbo and what, with his chest and feet, anything left of the four foot sidewalk with him on it, could be covered with a postage stamp. Our intelligence, what little it comes to the surface after being submerged in the grandeur of his appearance, informs us that we are gazing upon the person of one of Shanghai's foreign police officers.

Just at this moment, as though premeditated to show off his bravery and dash of this Adonis, three Chinese striding along one behind the other presume to eling to the edge of the promenade while passing this distinguished representative of the law. We hold our breath! Quick as a flash, our hero has swept them into the street with one swing of his mighty right. How wonderful, that this big, strong, brave man should have courage enough to push three Chinese off the four foot sidewalk! They, the natives of this place, certainly could not have seen who they were passing or surely they would not only have abandoned the sidewalk, but would have stood, heads uncovered, until he passed.

The object of this letter, dear editor, is to suggest that you write an appealing editorial urging that more deference be shown to these dignitaries. It is my suggestion that all of us take to the street hereafter when we see one of them coming; not that they are all as brave and strong as the one I have just brush-stroked for you, but safety is safety nevertheless, both as to heart and limb and there is no telling when one of them may take a notion to smash up a tram car for running on the same side of the street with him.

ONLY A GIRL.

Topics In Brief

Our own idea of an ideal Presidential ticket would be Admiral Sims for President and Josephus Daniels for Vice-President on a platform of "medals for everybody."

In re the high cost of living, our guess is that the manufacturers will continue making \$20 shoes and \$15 shirts as long as the public will buy them.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Mr. Barleson did not speak at the Jackson-day banquet, but it is understood that he sent a letter, which unfortunately was delayed.—New York Evening Post.

Federal trade figures on auto sales would indicate that one of the chief causes of labor's demands for higher wages is the high cost of living.—Mantle Bulletin.

Toledo puts in its bid for the Carpenter-Dempsey contest. If those Toledo fans keep trying, they're going to see a prize-fight yet.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

The Allies owe us 450 million dollars' interest on the ten billion dollar loans they owe us, but we're not going to collect even the interest just at present. For two reasons: first, we're sorry for them, and second, they haven't got it.—Kansas City Star.

Plucked From Insurance And Hurled Him Into Fiction

Some sixteen years ago a man of medicine informed George Allan England, the magazine writer, that he had tuberculosis and nephritis, that his system was generally depleted, and that he had only about two years more to live. "It sounded like a sentence of death," says Mr. England, but, though the judgment passed upon him apparently cut off all hope, he has continued to live to this day, hasn't a symptom of tuberculosis, and tells us that he has attended the funeral of the good doctor who gave him such a brief period in which to remain among the living. When the doctor had announced his verdict, says Mr. England, the dismal prospect outlined dazed him. He stumbled out of the doctor's office and went apart to think things over, in the gloomiest frame of mind he had ever known. He had little money, would have to give up his job with an insurance company, and in the apparent hopelessness of the situation he could discern no glimmer of a way out. When he reached home and talked the matter over with his wife, they decided to put up a fight. Mrs. England's girlhood home was away up in the Maine woods, and thither they repaired. Conditions there were extremely primitive. Too weak for productive work, and with nothing to occupy his time, the future writer, fresh from New York City, found life in the wilderness something of a nightmare. "All the amusement my wife and I could find to keep us from going plumb crazy up there in the solitude was to slide down hill on a rough toboggan I made, or burn up old pine stumps on the mountainsides or look for spruce gum, or walk up and down the little mill railroad and 'play tag' pretend it led somewhere," he says. Nevertheless, his health began to improve. The mountain air was a tonic. He grew whiskers, and began to gain in weight and strength. But he was low in his mind, and he had some reason to be, as he explains in The New Success (New York):

There wasn't a red cent of cash to be had. We were expecting a baby pretty soon—and this, in a drafty old farmhouse in mid-winter, far from a doctor and without even the ordinary amenities of life. We thought and talked and planned and got nowhere. And daily we learned the truth of Dante's lines that—

There are no harder stairs to climb, nor bitter bread

To eat than those of charity.

Two years before I was graduated an A. M. from Harvard, with a magna cum laude, the first Bowdoin Prize, and a Phi-Beta-Kappa key. Now I had sunk to look like an outrageous tramp; I was living on the bounty of my wife's relatives; and a child was expected. Those days and nights of misery, that long, horrible winter of intense Maine cold, isolation, and privation can never be forgotten. A man can hardly pass through worse, and survive.

Toward the end of winter, I went into a lumber-camp to live a while in my quest for health. My wife was left at the farm. I had been in camp only a week when news came through that I must return at once. One unforgettable day I sledged and tramped through the snow, twenty-five miles out of the deep woods, in zero weather to reach the plantation. Thereafter I stood by, with a tired country doctor, to fight for the life of wife and child.

Among the things that grated most were the gibes of the farmers about the fatality of "book-larnin'." A down-and-out city man in an out-of-the-way rural district gets about as much understanding and sympathy as a mouse would find "visiting Feline Union No. 57," we are told. Writing for the local papers was attempted. "They were glad of my work," says Mr. England, but the only remuneration was stamped envelopes in which to send in the items. Then, all of sudden, just when Hope was calling loudly for the undertaker, the idea struck him that he might write stories for the magazines.

I had had training as a writer. In college I had learned how to express my thoughts. I understood something of dramatic values. All I lacked was experience. Well, wasn't I now getting experience of life? And bitter experience at that? My work with the insurance company had been the writing of advertising matter. Surely that was a good training for the imagination—first-class preparation for the writing of fiction. And I had a typewriter that, it coaxed and made love to, would sometimes turn out readable copy. I oiled up the typewriter and decided that the world was my oyster.

Though I live to be 102½, I shall never forget that first story I wrote in the battle for freedom. My health was still only tentative, but I had enough strength to allow me to work. The story, I remember, was written in pencil on old wrapping-paper, because I had only a few sheets of good white paper and had to save those for the finished copy. Laboriously I wrote that tale—a five-thousand-word story of adventure. It took me a long time, but I stuck to it. All the time Fate stood be-

hind me with lash in hand—smiling!

I copied the story on my few sheets of good paper, and scraped up a few maravedi to send it to Collier's. In a while an answer came back.

Oh, Lord, that answer! No, I can't forget the tense moment when I hooked it out of the R. F. D. box in the snow, tore it open, and gulped it at a glance. Oh, heart, be still! The story had brought me a hundred dollars! Self-respect came back. I shaved, got wife and self some clothes, paid some board, and walked upright like a man once more. I understood that the key to life lay in my hand and that I had found the lock. I could write stories!

I wrote lots of stories then, on the old machine that had to be coaxed. All at once my eyes were opened. I found stories everywhere, waiting and ready to be written. The farmers themselves furnished me material: their simple, narrow lives, their joys and sorrows, their absurdities, their dickering, loves, hates, doings of all kinds. Why, here was life just waiting to be revealed!

I wrote lots of stories, right off the bat, mostly all dealing with Maine life. They all sold. Every one. And nice blue and pink checks began showing their perforated ends, when I ripped open envelopes from New York.

Of all glad words of tongue or pen.

The gladdest, "By gum, a check again!"

My sales-book for the first month of this best life resurrection showed \$245 in the receipt column. That, to my startled eyes, made Standard Oil look like the dividend-report of a pauper. Next month was still better. Friend Farmer's gibes took a hike out back of the woodpile and burst wide open. "Book-larnin'," by the great horn spoon! might have suthin' into it, arter all." But then, they all agreed, it wouldn't last. When it did, they collapsed and said "they'd allus knowed, all 'long, as how that doggone city feller would git springin', ef he only had a chanst."

Springtime brought gladness in several forms. The sweetest of which was to be able to tell the armers about where they got off. Then Bob Davis—Robert H. Davis, managing editor of the Munsey publications—took a hand. He took a couple of my stories and asked for more, and I sent more; and when he went fishing in Maine that summer he invited me to a pow-wow. I went home with a Munsey contract in my boot-heel and the joy flag spiked to the mizen.

Not all my problems were solved by all roads made easy. No. Many tribulations were still in store. The path of the writer is not an untidying wallow of roses. Far from that! But so far as life and health and a profession were concerned, the tide was doing a Bay of Fundy marathon—up, up, up. From that day to this I have never done anything seriously for a living except tell lies in the form of fiction. To blow the little old horn, I have sold about three hundred short stories, twenty-five serials, innumerable newspaper articles and essays, and have had eleven volumes published. Life has smiled on me, in the main. The "T. B." has never returned. I don't even feel that I have to knock wood when I think about it. I face the future with as much confidence as any one can who isn't absolutely entrenched behind money-bags.

Fate knew best. Fate took me by the neck and flung me into this work—forced me to it with the whips of necessity. Fate had to knock me down, to make me get into the right line of work, but it got me there. If I'd kept my health, or if I'd had any money, I might have kept right on in the insurance business. I shudder when I think of that!

Enough

A woman went to an eminent divine and complained of the bad conduct of her husband, who, she said, was an utterly worthless fellow.

The minister listened patiently to her tale of woe, and when she had finished asked her, "Have you ever tried heaping coals of fire upon his head?"

"No," replied the woman, "but I've tried 'ot water!'"

Oil-Gushers

Bacon—What are these "oil-gushers" we read so much about in the newspapers nowadays?

Egbert—Didn't you ever see one?

Bacon—Why, no. Did you?

Egbert—Sure! If you'd been here ten minutes ago you would have seen one, too. He just dropped in to try and sell me some oil stock.

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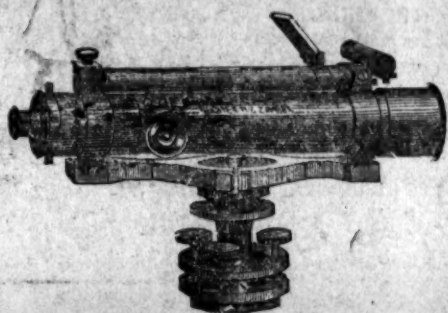
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MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Where There Are Cave Men There Must Be Cave Women

A Feminine Answer To The Contentment That A Woman's Place Is In The Home

BY HANNAH MITCHELL
(New York Tribune)

"Oh," says the perfumed youth, shivering slightly and edging closer to the radiator, "I'm a cave man myself. I believe that the old practice of wooing a woman with a club and dragging her home and making her stay there when you get her really better than our modern practice. We red-blooded men are still really cave men at heart, and would prefer that our women be clinging vines, as in the ancient times. Instead of getting out and working at men's work."

New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was holding a banquet a few nights ago and a certain gentleman whose name is known from one end of the land to the other made a speech in which he told the women present he didn't in the least sympathize with their

being business and professional women. In fact, he declared it his belief all ought to be at home looking after the children instead of being gathered about a banquet table listening to speeches by him or anybody else.

The speaker didn't use the exact language of the perfumed youth quoted above, but he implied most of it. Did he get away with it? He did not. Paraphrasing a popular song of pre-war days, "Where there are cave men there must be cave women." And there was at least one of them at the banquet. She was Miss Gail Laughlin, of San Francisco, national president of the organization that was holding the banquet.

NOT MEEK AT ALL

Miss Laughlin looks meek enough, but she isn't. She followed the speaker just mentioned, and she said she was pretty well fed up on all this talk about cave men and clinging vines and women having no place in industry; and figuratively, oh, very figuratively, of course, she proceeded to decorate the face of the eminent speaker with a few scratches.

"Often," said Miss Laughlin, "to stop an argument in public for woman's entering this or that line of 'man's work' the men will smile in a superior manner and admit they are afraid they have something of the cave man in them. That means they can't see any reason why women should be anything except clinging vines."

"But their history is slightly mixed when they put the cave man and the clinging vine in the same picture. The clinging vine is a plant of a later growth. It is a far cry from the cave woman to this delicately nurtured product of civilization. And if the modern man is going to have visions of the good old days of the cave man he must be consistent and include in his delectable dream the real cave woman."

Later, in her apartment in a hotel, Miss Laughlin went into the subject with me in a manner which showed that she has given much study to the domestic arrangements of the man and the woman whose wooing consisted of a footrace and a blow on the lady's head with some hard, blunt instrument.

WHAT WAS MAN'S WORK

"If the men insist on delving into the secrets of those monolithic predecessors of the New York apartment house," said Miss Laughlin, "then they must take the consequences and answer by what right they can call any work the work of men, unless perhaps it is hunting and fishing. Back in that ideal period for which the modern man pines practically all of the work belonged to the women. So when our men talk about 'men's work' I'd like to know just what they mean."

Kipling is one of the few men who really understand what the relationship of the cave man and the cave woman was, according to Miss Laughlin. As proof of her contention she cites his "Just So" stories, which he told to his "best beloved." You will remember the place where it says:

"The man was wild, too. He was dreadfully wild. He didn't even begin to be tame until he met the woman, and she told him that she did not like living in his wild ways."

You will remember how it was. She picked out a nice, dry cave (proving, by the way, that there was a cave woman before there was a cave man), and she cleaned house properly and hung a dried wild horse skin across the opening of the cave and said:

"Wipe your feet, dear, when you come in, and now we'll keep house."

And the man came in and lay down beside the fire that the woman had built and went to sleep.

"But just before he dozed off," said Miss Laughlin, "he probably threw out his chest and remarked that he was a cave man himself and believed that a woman's place was in the home."

FOR THE BABY'S SAKE

And Miss Laughlin agrees with Mr. Kipling in the theory that the motive for keeping house was the protection of the baby. Long pe-

riods without food, which were bound to be part of the life of a nomadic people, were hard on the young, and that is the reason the woman decided to keep house.

"In the beginning, women did all the work," says Miss Laughlin. "If we're going to say that such and such is the work of one of the sexes we might as well admit that every man in industry is doing work which was originally woman's work."

"The real 'cave men' were concerned with war and hunting. And the cave women had the industrial field to themselves. Only when war became less important did the men go in for industries, and even then they did so on about a 25-75 basis. We have seen in our great war the way in which men and women naturally lined up on the primitive basis. The men of the nations, in this country, England, France and the others, went into military service. The women took up the industries."

"Now the surprise attendant upon the news that women were working in munition factories, were running streetcars and doing men's work in offices wouldn't have been so great, perhaps, if we had all remembered a little more of our pre-history."

Miss Laughlin reminds us that in his account of primitive races the late Otis T. Mason, curator of ethnology in the United States National Museum, points out some of the industries which began as woman's work. He says:

"WOMEN'S WORK"

"The slain deer lying before her cave or brush shelter or wigwam. She strikes off a sharp flake of flint for a knife. By that act she becomes the first cutter."

"With this knife she carefully removes the skin, little dreaming that thereby she is making herself the patron saint of all subsequent butchers."

"She rolls up the hide, then dresses it with brains, smokes it, curries it, breaks it with implements of stone and bone, until she makes her reputation as the first currier and tanner."

"With needle of bone and thread of sinew and scissors of flint, she cuts and makes the clothing for her lord and family; no sign is over the door, but within dwells the first tailor and dressmaker."

"From leather especially prepared she cuts and makes moccasins for her husband, thereby beginning the shoe industry."

"She was toymaker for her children, modiste, milliner, upholsterer, wall decorator for her family."

"She was at first and is now the universal cook. From the grasses around her cabin she constructs the floor mat, the mattress, the screen, the wallet, the sail."

"She is the mother of all spinners, weavers, upholsterers, sailmakers."

Again he says: "To the field she goes with the basket or wallet strapped across her forehead. By the sweat of her face she earns her bread and becomes the first pack animal."

THE FIRST ARCHITECT

Home again with her grain or corn, she thrashed and ground them into flour or bran, thereby mothering the thrashing industry and the milling. Where it was impossible to find caves or natural shelter for her family she designed and built the first wigwams and forerunners of house, thus being the first architect."

"All the peaceful arts of today," continues the account, "were once woman's peculiar province. Along lines of industrialism she was pioneer, inventor, author and originator."

As conditions become more settled for primitive tribes, men gave up their warfare and entered women's industries. Gradually they took nearly all of them. As work was taken from the four walls of the home it became man's work."

Now homework is diminishing to such an extent that many women, if they are to work at all, must go to the office or the factory."

"In the beginnings of the professions women did not make much of a showing. They prac-

ed medicine in the actual care of the sick. But medicine, as a profession, was linked in primitive times with tribal leadership and with priestcraft to such an extent that it belonged almost entirely to men.

"It has been only in the last few years that women were admitted to our medical schools of any standing. And the few women physicians before the war had little or no real practice. Take it in our own time, out in some neighborhood where there is no doctor. If some one is ill or a baby comes, do we send for a man? Certainly not; it's a woman who is called in to help."

EVERY WOMAN A JUDGE

"The law? There isn't a mother, never has been a mother, who didn't, at times, have to act as judge and jury in the disputes of her children. Father may be the court of appeals, but she is on the bench all day. Every day a mother has to decide and act according to her decisions. And we unto her if she is an unjust judge. Her standing in the eyes of her children soon falls."

"Now take the newspaper field. Gossip was the beginning of news. And every woman is accustomed to having the men she knows attribute the gossiping instinct to women. Of course in some small towns the corner grocery or the hotel steps rival the bustling old lady in spreading news, but men, on their own evidence, give the palm for gossip to women, and by that concession women were the first newspapers."

"In the New England town where I was brought up," continued Miss Laughlin, "the progress of modern invention did not touch us for a long time. The industrial revolution, which took from the home so much of its drudgery, had not reached there when I was a little girl."

"We made our own soap, our own candles, cured our own meats, and made the cloth for our clothes. That is, the women did this work."

USURPING WOMAN'S WORK

"Every man who is working in an electric light plant is doing the work that was once done by women—making the light. Every man who is working in a weaving mill is doing the work formerly done by women. Every man working in a soap factory is doing work formerly done by women."

"The great canning factories, plants for preserving food, even some of the work of the meat packing industries, are built upon work that was formerly all done by women."

"In the Philippine Islands, where the family system was the matriarch, the mother was head of the family. She handled all the funds and budgeted her household. In Europe, among the small shopkeepers especially, women are the cashiers of the family and of the business."

Cooking, homemaking and dressmaking are still done in the homes all over the country to such an extent that they are still considered women's work, Miss Laughlin pointed out. But with community housekeeping and ready-made clothes, the day may come when the men in charge of the machines that make the home go round will say:

"Imagine those women applying for jobs in cooking! Cooking is a man's job and woman's place is the parlor."

As a matter of fact, there probably are highly paid chefs today who feel just that way about it.

The situation was getting to the point where there was no place for the women in the working world to go but out. There are even some extremists who believe that the care of children should be taken out of the home and away from the mother's hands.

THE CLINGING VINE

"It is here the clinging vine gets into the picture," said Miss Laughlin. "She developed as a housewife plant, because there was nothing much for her to do. Industry had been moved from the home. Woman's place was still in the home, but there was nothing for her to do. Often the mothers of these little girls were responsible for their parasitism, because they had had to work so very hard themselves that their ideal for their daughters was a condition which would make it possible for them to do nothing

harder than sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam.

"But the swing backward toward primitive standards, when woman was a worker, to the cave man period, if you choose, made women had been sweeping into the professions and businesses before that time, but their progress had been almost imperceptible."

"This old-time efficiency, inherited from their industrious grandmothers, no doubt, asserted itself with their new war-time jobs. Employers were satisfied and clients made happy. So the women are staying with their new work."

WORK FOR BOTH

According to Miss Laughlin, there isn't anything disastrous in the situation. She believes that there is plenty of work to be done for both men and women in industrial and professional lines. "Efficiency and work are not matters of sex, is her dictum. Miss Laughlin is far from the

"cave woman" in looks, but she is endowed with a vigor of mind and spirit which would do her cave grandmothers credit. Miss Laughlin practices law in San Francisco. She was born in New England. Her college education was secured at Wellesley and she was graduated in law from Cornell University, one of two women in her class.

Later Miss Laughlin went to Colorado, where she was active in politics, women having been granted the right to vote in that state while she was in college. A number of years ago Miss Laughlin went to San Francisco and there she has built up a large law practice. At first her clients were nearly all women. But she was added men to the list. And these men, who went to her first because their former counsel had gone to war, have found the woman lawyer so competent that they retained her even when the men returned to their offices.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	CHL	Br	UWA	Rus	Jap	Reg
TODAY							
Chetoo	Esang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Ymoy, H'kong & C'oon	Running	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihsaiwei and Chetoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'ain	Tungchow	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Hankow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia & New Zealand	via Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Running	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.80
V'itok and Siberia	Changking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Pukow & Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	18.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Thursday, April 15.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ymoy and Hongkong	Running	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
U.S.A., Canada, Europe & N. Russia	M. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.80
Friday, April 16.							
N'anki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Katori Maru	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
via Canada	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe and N. Russia	Methven	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Saturday, April 17.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Tea	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei and Chetoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, H'kong & C'oon	Tea	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Hongkong	Rheas	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, April 18.							
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. E Registered articles at 5 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.-at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.-at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

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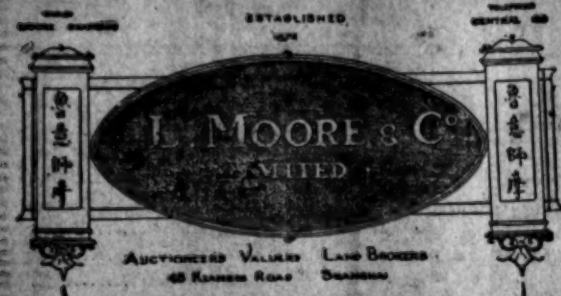


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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, April 14th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.
 WEDNESDAY, April 14th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.
 SATURDAY, April 17th.—Excellent Household Furniture at 315 Avenue Joffre.
 MONDAY, April 19th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture at 183 Bubbling Well Road.
 SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.
 MONDAY, April 26th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.
 TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 Rue de Sicaewel.
 WEDNESDAY, April 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.
 SATURDAY, May 1st.—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

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Saturday Night, April 17th, 1920

GRAND CABARET DINNER
AND SOUVENIR DANCE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

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IN CLASSICAL AND SOLO DANCES

Special
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\$3.00BISQUE "SPASH ME" BEAUTIFUL DOLLS
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE LADIES
PRESENT HOLDING THE LUCKY NUMBERSDANCING & CABARET
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in the Ball Room after DinnerAstor
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Entrance Complimentary.

For reservations, please phone North 200 or North 908

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Excellent Soccer Season
Enjoyed By Chefoo ElevenSettlement Team Beaten Only Once Though
School Alumni Imperil Its Record—Union
Church May Be Enlarged

(China Press Correspondence)

Chefoo, April 8.—Spring has set in at last. The weather just now is glorious and the tennis courts are being prepared so that it will not be long before the tennis season starts. Work has been re-commenced upon the break-water, which ought, in the ordinary course of events, to be complete at the end of the present year. This does not mean that the harbor construction will be finished by that time. Much will still have to be done on the West Beach, so that at least another year will pass before the Netherlands Harbor Works Company will be able to declare their work in Chefoo finished. Meanwhile local business men and others are doing their best to keep alive the movement for securing the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway. The Chinese are not letting the grass grow under their feet in the matter, and it is known that they have representatives at Peking whose duty it is to see that the claims of Chefoo to the Railway are not permitted to be forgotten there.

We have just had one of the best soccer seasons experienced in Chefoo. The Settlement Eleven has not been beaten once; the only occasion when it seemed likely

that their record would be broken was when they played a team composed of the Alumni pupils of the Schools. This was a great match to watch and terminated in a draw, though it must be added that the Settlement was fortunate then to share the points. But in the other matches they have thoroughly deserved the victories gained. Large numbers of spectators have turned out every Saturday afternoon to see the games.

To wind up the season it was proposed to raise an eleven to go to Weihaiwei and try conclusions with the eleven there. Last Good Friday the local team left on the s.s. Shuntien. It was not composed of our strongest representatives as Messrs. Clarke and Coppin, in addition to Graham, could not make the journey. They left Chefoo in wretched weather and on arrival at Weihaiwei the elements were not favorable, so that there seemed little possibility of a contest. But on Saturday the heavy mist lifted and the battle came off. The fight was hotly contested and the result, a draw, is a pretty fair indication of the afternoon's play. Chefoo scored the equaliser in the last three minutes of the game and the result telegraphed up here gave immense satisfaction. As the s.s. Koonshing did not get into Weihaiwei at the time anticipated it was arranged to play a return game on the Sunday. In this match Chefoo was not able to hold its own and the game terminated in victory for the home team by the odd goal in three.

Now local residents are looking forward most eagerly to the arrival of the representatives from Weihaiwei. They are expected here sometime next week, though it is not outside the range of probability that they will be here this week end. Whenever they come they will find Chefoo ready and the inclusion of Clarke, Coppin, Graham and possibly two of the best football players from the

School, ought to make a decided difference to the result.

This coming Saturday the China Inland Mission Boys' School closes its football season, with the final for the big cake given each year by Mr. V. R. Eckford for the best soccer team of six sides. The fact that on this great occasion Mrs. Eckford presents the cake always makes the final a red letter day in the history of the School and practically the whole of the community turn out to see the game.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union Church was held last Monday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members and the usual business was transacted. There is talk of

enlarging the building as the present accommodation is hardly sufficient to seat the large number of worshippers attending there each Sunday.

Last night St. Andrew's Church held its Easter Vespers meeting. Here, too, there was a most satisfactory attendance. The Rev. H. A. H. Lee, Port Chaplain, presided. The Church wardens for the ensuing year were selected as also were the Stewards.

The Rev. G. Findlay Andrew who has just been awarded the O. B. E. is an "Old Boy" of the Chefoo Schools, and a member of the China Inland Mission. During the war he has been engaged in missionary work in Kansu and his propaganda on behalf of his country has gained for him this signal honor.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
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Wednesday, April 14thKathlyn Williams
IN

"OUT OF THE WRECK"

Or "The Memories of the Forgotten Me-Not." A Gripping, Realistic Story of Newspaper Politics and the Press.

NOTICE

We wish to inform our patrons that from Monday, April 19th, we shall present three complete changes of Programme each week, changing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

The last performance

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, April 14th, 1920

For the benefit of

Mr. and Mrs. Lebedeff

The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Co. will stage the well-known comic-operette in three parts entitled

"THE BRAVE LOYKA"

A synopsis of the play may be obtained at the Theater.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.50

The last performance

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For April 14th and 15th

PRESENTING

ELSIE JANIS

International Star

"NEARLY A LADY"

On Friday, 10th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

and

MABEL NORMAND

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Next week—

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Herbert Henry Dave's great indictment

OUTCAST

Wednesday and Thursday,

Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy,

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Friday and Saturday,

Anthony Wharton's Comedy,

AT THE BARN

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Commencing from Friday, 16th

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Two performances nightly, beginning at 7.15 & 9.30. Prices: Box seat 50 cents, Dress Circle 40 cents, Stall 20 cents. We beg to apologise that a mistake was made in our advertisement Sunday last.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, April
15th, 16th, 17th & 18th

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